

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6D.  
FIVEPENCE.



THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE: "WELL DONE, LIGHT BLUE!"  
SEE PAGE 407.



## EASTER.

Easter is a holiday week full of interest on other accounts besides its amusements. It has its charm for the politician. It is the first summit gained by Parliament in its Sessional career, from which the general character of the year's legislation may be dimly discerned. It invites to retrospect and to prospect. It is a convenient stage for taking a survey of what has been done, and it offers a fair opportunity for conjecture as to what is likely to be done. At starting, about six weeks after Christmas, the fresh Session is customarily full of promise. Its proposed journey is mapped out in the Royal Speech with as much distinctness as the region over which it is about to take its way will admit of. Its earlier steps are always leisurely—necessarily so, because taken in conformity with the "standing orders," which were devised, no doubt, to prevent precipitation. But by Easter time Parliament has usually got into the full swing of its work. The Lower House can then give a shrewd guess as to what measures it will be able to submit to the Upper House for revision, so as to allow to the latter a decent time for deliberation. How many of its good intentions will be carried through, and which of them will have to be abandoned, begins about this season to become cognisable—cognisable, we say, though seldom certainly known. Just enough doubt is left in regard to this or that particular proposal of the Government as will prevent the entire withdrawal of public interest from it; but the area over which the "massacre of the innocents" will hereafter prevail may be pretty well defined. The shadow of the cloud which hangs over it may almost always be descried at Easter, especially when, as now, Easter comes as late as it well can.

We are now in the very heart of April, and the question, "What has been done?" presents itself naturally, and demands a careful answer. Well, it cannot be truly said, of the House of Commons at least, that it has been idle. Its diligence has been conspicuous. Whether it has employed its time to the best advantage may admit of dispute; but that it has fully employed it none, we imagine, will think of denying. Two months have elapsed since Parliament reassembled, more than half of which time has been distinguished by unusually late sittings at night, and, in addition, by several sittings in the morning. The number of hours spent in the exercise of legislative functions during the first third of the Session would be found, we have no doubt, by anyone who might think it worth his while to count them, considerably above the average. Yet, what is the result? The ordinary business of Parliament which must be transacted before it rises, and which cannot be ultimately sacrificed with the weaklings, even to make way for the grandest measures, has made very little progress. Neither the Army nor the Navy Estimates have yet been nearly disposed of, and those for the Civil Service have not even been entered upon. It was thought that, besides turning out an exhaustive and final measure for regulating the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland, Parliament would succeed this Session in passing an Act for the extension of the means of elementary education to every child in England and Wales; in throwing down all ecclesiastical barriers behind which university and collegiate emoluments and honours are reserved for the members of the Established Church; in dealing conclusively with the trade in alcoholic drinks; and in so altering the methods of taking municipal and Parliamentary elections as would bid fair to purge them of much of their corruption, and to free them from all kind of violence. The first two of these measures have been introduced, and, after long discussion, read the second time in the House of Commons—one of them without a division. The rest have not even emerged from secrecy. Easter has overtaken the Legislature, and its work seems to have made such little way that one cannot confidently predict the fate of even the greater measures, much less of the minor ones, which were announced in the Queen's Speech.

To what cause is this backward state of public business to be ascribed? Partly, but not by any means wholly, to the necessity imposed upon the Government, of obtaining exceptional powers for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland. That unforeseen demand upon the time of the House interfered materially with the progress of other measures. But it cannot be concealed that there has been, this Session, a fearful inundation of talk, and of talk which we are afraid must be characterised as, to a great extent, superfluous. Four long nights given to the discussion of the Irish Land Bill, on the motion for its second reading, when the main principle of it was accepted by the overwhelming majority of the House, were either an inexcusable waste of time, or should have sufficed to prevent that waste now that the bill is in Committee. We say nothing about two nights and a half devoted to the second reading of the Education Bill; for, considering the collisions of opinions on the question, they were not too much. But the slow and almost imperceptible movement of the Land Bill through Committee is really a matter not merely for regret but for apprehension. The leading omnibus has not only not cleared Temple Bar, but has been detained there beyond all anticipation by recently disclosed obstructions. The bill itself, we trust, is in no serious danger; but everything behind it loses its original chance of getting through. Last year members were heedful of falling into the snare of overmuch debate, and put their tongues under the restraint of a "self-denying ordinance." This year they are taking out their compensation in hosts of amendments

and floods of talk in Committee. The autumn of 1869 was conscientiously devoted by scores of members to inquiry on the spot and to systematic reading at home respecting the tenure of land in Ireland. Men who have thus qualified themselves to take part in the settlement of so important a question are anxious, in the nature of things, to make some visible account of their preparations; and hence there are too many workmen for the work needing to be done.

Peradventure, Easter, though a Parliamentary holiday, will rather quicken than retard the business of legislation this year. At any rate, it will furnish an opportunity, if it do not supply a motive, for dispassionate reflection. Members on both sides of the House will, we trust, bethink them that it is possible, by mere excess of zeal, to hinder, where they seek to promote, the progress of public business. It is not common, and it is certainly not expedient, to discuss over and over again in Committee the main principles of a measure while professedly engaged in arranging its details. There are not many men in the House, we would fain believe, who would seriously lend themselves to the unfair expedient of converting the Irish Land Bill into a block for the purpose of staving off for the present Session the consideration of all other contemplated measures. There are limits to the rights even of minorities. Assuming, as we think we may assume, that the Land Bill cannot be very materially altered in its leading provisions without endangering the unity of the empire, it is surely worth remembering that its successful operation will depend, to a large extent, upon the conciliatory spirit displayed by Parliament in the manner of passing it; otherwise, what was designed and adapted to be "a message of peace," may become an occasion of animosity. Nothing is more to be deprecated than that such a measure should be handled as a weapon of party warfare, and that for Imperial rather than for Irish purposes. Already, we fear that the prospect of carrying through the Elementary Education Bill has been rendered dim and uncertain. It was, perhaps, an error of judgment to reckon upon being able to pass two measures of first-rate magnitude in the same Session. But if all minor ones have also to be sacrificed, it will reflect infinite discredit on the House of Commons.

The Easter holiday will give time for the cooling down of hot blood on all sides. We hope it will tend to that most desirable result. The Sessional programme will clearly have to undergo revision. Too much to do is almost as fatal to progress as too little. Good temper is apt to give way beneath excessive pressure; and when equanimity is lost, self-restraint is lost with it. When the House reassembles, it is to be hoped that it will see its work before it, and address itself to its completion with a determined, practical spirit. It would be a sad calamity if Parliamentary government should break down on the very eve of its achieving its greatest triumphs. But we will not, we cannot, anticipate so dire a misfortune.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday, April 13.

The approaching plebiscite and the political crisis continue to be the only topics of the French press. During the week, however, some excitement was created in Paris by the report that the Emperor was laid up by a severe attack of gout. This canard, which was set afloat on Thursday last, was completely put a stop to on Friday by the Emperor visiting the horse show in the Champs Elysées. Nevertheless, the Bourse was somewhat affected during the four-and-twenty hours that it lasted, and it gave rise to some quarrelling, which resulted, on Thursday night, in a regular fight among the Jews at the Petite Bourse, on the Boulevard des Italiens.

It was rumoured in Paris during the week that no less than four of the present Ministers had sent in their resignation to the Emperor, their withdrawal being attributed to the maintenance of the article in the new Constitution which reserves to the Emperor the right of appeal to the people. But M. Buffet is the only Minister who has yet retired, although Count Daru's resignation is looked upon as probable. In the sitting of the Chamber, on Monday, M. Jules Favre, speaking on this subject, requested an explanation with reference to the withdrawal of the Minister of Finance, and accused the Cabinet of being the complaisant servants of personal power. M. Buffet, who entered the Chamber while M. Jules Favre was speaking, said that he had imposed upon himself the utmost reserve as to the motives that had determined his resignation, and he begged that M. Jules Favre would not insist on an explanation. M. Ollivier replied that the Cabinet was not composed of the complaisant servants of anyone. He then gave a brief account of what had taken place since March 28, and concluded by saying that he had no hesitation in believing that the policy in question would meet with the approbation of the country. M. Jules Favre answered that the only member in the Cabinet who was opposed to personal power had been allowed to depart; and that if as much energy had been displayed at the Tuileries as was witnessed in the Chamber, personal power would have made ample concessions. The Minister of Public Instruction then rose, and protested in a most energetic speech against the observations of M. Jules Favre, and terminated by saying that, although the Extreme Opposition boasted of their devotedness to the Republican cause, they were the very worst enemies of freedom. M. Jules Favre replied that he and his friends were faithful to the oath they had taken, but placed above everything the principles of 1789 and the national will. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of the press bill, which was passed as far as article 22. In the sitting on Friday the bill to reduce the contingent of the present year to 90,000 men, led to some discussion, in the course of which the Government Commissioner declared that the reduction would only affect the reserve, and that the active forces would still remain at 400,000 men. The measure was then

adopted. The discussion on the press bill was continued, and at the end of the sitting was adjourned until the following day. The sitting on Saturday was entirely taken up with discussions on the coming plebiscite and the continuation of the debate on the new press bill. To-day M. Ollivier is to move that the Chamber shall adjourn until after the vote has been taken upon the new Constitution.

The Senate held a sitting yesterday, M. de Royer presiding, when the Committee on the *Senatus Consultum* presented their report, which was received with applause. After hearing the report of M. Goulhot St. Germain, the bill according a credit of 148,950*fr.* for additions to the salaries of the parochial clergy was unanimously adopted.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, paid a visit, on Friday, to the horse show at the Palais de l'Industrie, to witness the Cent Garde perform a variety of exercises in the arena. A number of fours-in-hand and double pairs à la Daumont were then put through their paces before the jury. At the end of the performance the Emperor left in a closed carriage, and the Prince Imperial, accompanied by his governor and a young friend, went for a drive in the Bois in an open landau. On the previous afternoon the Prince Imperial was present at the trial of rat-killing dogs at the dog show, which is being held in a building erected for that purpose, at the back of the Palais de l'Industrie. On Monday the Emperor reviewed in the courtyard of the Tuileries the troops composing the fourth division of the army of Paris, and distributed twenty-seven decorations.

Councils of Ministers were held at the Tuileries on Friday and Monday, the Emperor presiding.

On Thursday evening a dinner of sixty covers was given by Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on Saturday the Minister of Marine gave a grand political dinner, followed by a reception.

It is reported from Le Creuzot, where things still continue quiet, that M. Schneider is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

M. Emile Ollivier and M. Jules Janin have been elected members of the French Academy, to fill the places left vacant by the death of M. St. Beuve and M. de Lamartine.

## ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, the Minister of the Interior introduced a bill to authorise the provisional exercise of the Budget until the 21st of next month. He stated that the pending debates on the financial questions were not likely to terminate before July, and he besought the House to postpone all important speeches until the consideration of the Estimates for 1871, which would soon be laid before them.

A warm debate arose, on Monday, upon the policy of the Government in respect to the recent insurrectionary movements. The Government was attacked by some members of the Left, but, on demanding a division, it received a large majority.

In the General Congregation of the Ecumenical Council the voting on the remaining amendments to the *Schœma de Fide* terminated on Wednesday. Subsequently the entire text of the *Constitutio de Fide* was put to the vote, when 515 Bishops unreservedly, and 83 conditionally, voted for the measure as it stands, making altogether 593 ayes. Not a single contrary vote was given. Another general congregation will be held on Tuesday next.

## SPAIN.

A court-martial has been held on the Duke de Montpensier, in regard to his duel with Don Enrique de Bourbon. Its members were Generals Yzquierdo, Eassarra, Peralta, Burgos, Enrile, Saez, and Negros. The Court, in conformity to the demand of the Public Prosecutor, condemned the prisoner to one month's sojourn at a distance of ten leagues from Madrid and to pay an indemnity to the family of Don Enrique of 6000 dols.

The drawing of the conscription is complete, and tranquillity is said to have been restored throughout the kingdom.

In the Cortes, last week, the law fixing the military contingent at 40,000 was adopted without discussion.

The sittings have been suspended until the 19th inst.

## PORTUGAL.

Senhor Palmeiro Pinto has been elected President, and Senhor Sampaio Vice-President, of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government is about to send further reinforcements to Mozambique in consequence of the bad news respecting the Zambesi expedition.

## GERMANY.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament yesterday week the new penal code was read the second time, and the House adjourned until the 21st inst.

The German Customs' Parliament will be opened on May 1.

The closing Session of the Baden Diet took place on Thursday week. The Grand Duke, in the Speech from the Throne, thanked the members for their devoted exertions, and enumerated the bills passed during the Session. He also expressed his conviction that the whole people would persevere in the endeavour to attain the object of all their wishes, the national unity of Germany, adding that the various State treaties concluded with the North German Confederation and the South German States showed a satisfactory gradual progress in the constantly increasing union of all German countries.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted an address to the Emperor which not only condemns the proposals to create fresh States out of the nationalities, but declares that it considers the existing dualism as dangerous to the political position of Austria, and opposed to the real interests of the nationalities themselves. The address adds that the House would offer the most determined opposition to any Government that should attempt to bring forward experimental projects of this character. In the Upper House a motion of Count von Schmerling to the same effect was adopted by a large majority. The Upper House has also, by a large majority, adopted a resolution proposed by Baron Schmerling affirming the expediency of maintaining a strong central power in the empire. Both Houses were adjourned yesterday week, by order of the Emperor, closing speeches being previously made by the Presidents of the two Houses. Before adjourning, the Upper Chamber elected the members of the Delegation.

By an autograph letter of the Emperor, published on Wednesday morning, Dr. Giskra, Herr Brestel, and Dr. Herbst are relieved of their functions as Ministers, and appointed Privy Counsellors. Another autograph letter decrees the following appointments of members of the new Cisleithan Cabinet:—Count Potocki Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture; Count Taaffe, Minister of Interior and of War; Councillor Tschabuschnigg, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship; Councillor Distler, Minister of Finance; and Councillor de Pretis-Cagnodo, Minister of Commerce.

## CANADA.

The Finance Minister of the Dominion introduced his Budget in the House of Commons yesterday week. The ex-



expenditure being in excess of revenue, it is proposed to levy light duties on flour and grain, coals, hops, and salt—the latter to remain free of duty if imported from the mother country or the British possessions. It is also proposed to add a charge of 5 per cent on all ad valorem duties, and from 20 to 25 per cent on the wine duties. The Finance Minister announced that it was the intention of the Government to disregard the opinion of the English law officers respecting the International Railway Loan of last year.

Preparations are being made against the threatened Fenian raid.

Great excitement prevails about the murder of Mr. Scott at Fort Garry, and public meetings are being held to urge a decisive policy on the Government regarding the Red River insurgents.

#### AMERICA.

The President has issued instructions to the American fleet in the waters of Canada, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia which appear to forebode a reopening of the fisheries difficulty. The commanders of the fleet are instructed to give special attention to cases arising out of the change in our laws relative to the fisheries or any "illegal interference with the pursuits of American fishermen."

President Grant and the members of the Cabinet attended the funeral ceremonies of General Thomas, which took place yesterday week, at Troy.

The Republicans have re-elected Mr. Paddleford Governor of Rhode Island.

Maryland proposes to punish prize-fighters and their trainers by imprisonment of from one to five years, and spectators of a prize-fight by a fine of from 100 dols. to 1000 dols.

The American survey of the Isthmus of Darien for the purpose of ascertaining the best route for a ship canal has been commenced. The Indians are reported to be friendly, and correspondents of the New York journals speak hopefully of the prospects of the expedition.

The President has nominated Mr. Joseph Root, of Kansas, Minister at the Hague.

#### INDIA.

The Duke of Edinburgh has reached Ceylon, and has met with a most enthusiastic welcome. Among the princely gifts of the native chiefs to commemorate in some useful and permanent manner the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay is the sum of £20,000 from his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda to build the Sailors' Home. Various other chiefs have given sums of £10,000 for the advancement of different public works.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta has agreed to the rise in the income tax from 1½ to 3¼ per cent., but only on the ground of absolute necessity, and after considerable opposition. The Indian press condemn the Budget unanimously.

The Viceroy, during his tour, will visit Kohat and Rawul Pirdee, and will arrive at Simla on the 30th inst.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Mansfield left Bombay on Sunday for England, Lord Napier of Magdala having arrived to assume command of the troops in India.

The Maharajah of Kuppottulla, who was taken ill on his way to England, died on the 2nd inst., and his body has been taken back to Bombay.

The King of Prussia has conferred upon Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein and his descendants the title of Count.

There was a great storm at Buenos Ayres on March 9, doing damage to the amount of 500,000 dols.

The steamer Tycho Brahe, thirty days from Montevideo, arrived off Holyhead on Tuesday, and brings the news of the termination of the Paraguayan war and the death of Lopez.

Negotiations between the Russian Government and the Chinese Embassy have come to a standstill, having been broken off on the return of Mr. Brown to St. Petersburg.

Lord George Cavendish, chairman of the Bakewell board of guardians, was, on Monday, presented with an elegant centrepiece for services rendered in connection with the union.

An African chief of some note has arrived in this country. King George Pepple and Prince Charles Pepple, of Bonny, landed, on Wednesday, at Liverpool from the West African mail-steamer. No important news from the coast is brought.

By the Cape mail we have dates from the Cape of Good Hope to March 5, and from Natal to Feb. 24. The boundary question between the Transvaal and Free State Republics had been settled, but the award had not been made public. The agricultural prospects of the colony were improving. General and heavy rains had fallen, and had done a great deal of good. The Cape Colony House of Assembly had rejected the Governor's reform bill.

Professor Bonamy Price delivered an address at a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, on "What is Money, and has it any Effect on the Rate of Discount?" Mr. Price argued that money was a mere tool to convey property, which was its one and only use. All coin was money, but Bank of England notes, as well as cheques and bills, were promises to pay, and not money; and in panics and commercial crises it was false to say that any expansion of the note issue could be the salvation of trade. Mr. Price also denied that the export of gold diminished the circulation, and thereby acted on prices.

A bluebook of 500 pages has been issued containing reports by our diplomatic and consular agents on the tenure of land in foreign countries. These have been prepared in compliance with a circular issued by the Foreign Office last August, in which our representatives abroad were requested to furnish full answers to a very exhaustive series of queries comprised under the heads of land occupation, small proprietors, tenants and sub-tenants, under-landlords, rent, evictions, improvements, and "miscellaneous," the latter including questions relating to modes of cultivation, systems of living, emigration, and the general relations between the different classes interested in the soil. A vast mass of interesting and important information is contained in the answers to these inquiries.

The Rev. Thomas L. Hanson, Incumbent of Woodbridge and Vaughan, Canada West, writes to the *Times* on the subject of emigration to that country, and complains that the unfavourable side of the matter has been studiously kept out of sight by emigration agents. The able-bodied alone should come, he says. Many not very strong have to endure great hardship at the most difficult and laborious work in the summer, under a burning heat which ranges 100 deg. in the shade; and again in the winter, when the weather is awfully cold. He asks the people of England and Ireland to be cautious in emigrating, and not to leap in the dark. Mr. R. W. Phipps, writing from Toronto, says that Canada offers an excellent prospect to emigrants from Europe, but not to all emigrants thence. It is utterly useless to send the refuse of work-houses—the irreclaimable idlers—here. Changing their country does not change their habits. Neither is it advisable, to any great extent, to encourage the emigration of mechanics from England. The labour that Canada wants is agricultural,

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir James Alderson, M.D., has been re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians for the ensuing year.

Professor Huxley distributed the prizes at the South London Working Men's College on Monday evening.

On Thursday last Lord William Lennox gave a lecture on "Theodore Hook; with Anecdotes of Contemporaneous Wits," at the Croydon Institution, to an appreciative audience.

The election of guardians for the parish of St. Pancras has resulted in the return of several new men, the new Ratepayers' Association having secured twelve out of the eighteen seats.

The Company of Fishmongers has presented £21 to the fund for erecting schools for the children of seamen and others in the district of St. Paul's, Dock-street, the church for seamen of the port of London.

A handsome stained-glass window is about to be placed in Guildhall, to commemorate the three great improvements recently effected by the Corporation—viz., the Holborn Valley Viaduct, the Bridge at Blackfriars, and the Meat Market.

A paper written by Major Montgomerie, R.E., was read at the Geographical Society on Monday evening. The essay stated that a pundit who had been trained to explore the table-lands of Tibet had discovered there prolific gold-mines and vast plains of soda and salt.

A new synagogue was consecrated on Thursday week, in Portland-place, for the Hebrews of that district. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, conducted the ceremonies. The edifice, which has cost £25,000, has considerable architectural beauty. We shall give a view of the interior.

A public welcome was given on Tuesday night, at the Harrow-square Rooms, to Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the Hindoo reformer. Dean Stanley, Lord Lawrence, the Rev. James Martineau, and Professor Marks took part in the meeting.

A large meeting of Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen was held, yesterday week, at the Stafford Club. It was convened in order that a public protest might be made against Mr. Newdegate's motion for an inquiry into the character of conventual and monastic establishments, and that the action to be taken with respect to it might be promptly considered.

A presentation was made, in the Mayor's Parlour at the Mansion House, on Wednesday afternoon, to Captain Mercier, the hon. secretary to the Belgian Reception Committee, for his services in connection with the recent visit of the King of the Belgians to this country. The testimonial, which consisted of an address, together with a service of plate and a purse of £100, was presented by the Lord Mayor.

A special appeal on behalf of one of the greatest of our great London charities is being made to the public, and directly to the City companies. The London Hospital, which has now more than 560 beds, is in difficulties. Its annual expenditure is £29,000, while the income, derivable from funded and other property, is only £14,000. The balance £15,000 has to be raised by voluntary contributions. During the past year the hospital authorities have been compelled to sell out stock to the value of £27,000.

Mr. Johnstone, M.P., has explained to the Fellows of Sion College the provisions of a bill which it is proposed to introduce into the House of Commons for reforming the ecclesiastical and parochial charities of the city of London. The promoters of the bill are of opinion that the funds of the various charities should be vested in a commission, two members of which should be paid. The scheme provides for the division of the City into parishes with an adequate population, and the endowment of the clergy. The surplus ecclesiastical funds would be devoted to spiritual ministrations, and the surplus charitable funds to the diffusion of education by the establishment of middle-class schools and industrial reformatories.

The Inter-University double-handed racquet-match was played, on Monday afternoon, at Prince's Club, the respective competitors being M. H. Stow and A. C. Bruce, both of Trinity College, for Cambridge; and Cecil Clay, of Trinity, and C. J. Ottoway, of Brasenose, for Oxford. Cambridge won the first by one ace, after making it 14 all, and the game being set. The second game Oxford won by 15 to 7. The third also went to the Oxford men by 15 to 2. The Light Blue managed the next by 15 to 7, in the fourth game; and the Oxford won the fifth game by 15 to 8. The sixth game the Cantabs made a tie, scoring 15 to 10—three games each. The conquering game was won by Oxford, 15 to 2. This game concluded the match in favour of Oxford.

At the meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects on Thursday week there was further discussion on the loss of life at sea. Mr. W. W. Rundell, of Liverpool, suggested that a round spot should be painted on the sides of vessels in such a way as to show to the eye when they were overlaid. Mr. Fenning, one of the underwriters at Lloyd's, was decidedly of opinion that overlaid was the great cause of the loss of ships, and that the evil was on the increase. The other subjects discussed were the "Fleet of the Future," introduced by Mr. Scott Russell; and "Naval Armaments," by Captain R. A. Scott, R.N.; and the "Resistance of Ships."—Yesterday week the subjects considered were purely technical. Some of the papers were read by the authors, the rest by Mr. C. W. Merrifield, the honorary secretary, and all gave rise to discussion.—Admiral Sir Edward Belcher read a paper on Saturday on "The Navigable Steam-Propelled Dock," a subject which has engaged his attention since 1823. The propulsion would be by hydraulic pressure, and if properly worked his vessel would sail from ten to twelve knots an hour. Mr. Scott Russell believed such a dock would be a great comfort and assistance to an Admiral going into battle. It would afford the means of effecting instant repairs in future sea wars, which he predicted would be sudden, unexpected, short, sharp, and terribly destructive. He approved of this dock, with the exception that the motive power should be the screw propeller placed in the centre, and had no doubt of its being indispensable to the new organisation of our fleet.

A meeting of the National Education Union was held yesterday week, at St. James's Hall, in favour of the liberty of religious teaching in schools. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, said it was a national disgrace to propose to exclude the Bible from schools. He denied that there was any religious difficulty. Speaking from his own experience, he knew that the working classes were in favour of religious teaching. Mr. Thomas Hughes, a member of the Education League, said it was never a part of the original programme of the league to exclude religious instruction. The Marquis of Salisbury strongly urged that all minor religious differences should be waived in order to secure a national system in which religion should be distinctly recognised. He complained that the exclusion of religious teaching was a violation of the rights of conscience. Secular education he described as a part of a pagan system enforced by pagan teachers; and the agitation in

favour of it was, he said, part of a general movement directed against religion. Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., also spoke. A petition to Parliament was adopted.—About one hundred school teachers attended at the Westminster Palace Hotel, last Saturday, to explain to a number of Liberal members of Parliament the result of their experience with regard to the religious difficulty in schools. The teachers unanimously expressed themselves of opinion that the present system of Bible teaching in the metropolis had not prevented parents from sending their children to school. They were opposed to the adoption of a time-table for religious teaching; but they agreed that it was practicable to work a conscience clause and yet leave the time for religious instruction at the discretion of the teacher.

#### SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.

Several illustrations of the disturbed condition of Ireland are given this week from the sketches by our Special Artist in that country. One is a sketch taken at Balrath, in the county of Meath, the residence of Mr. Nicholson, a large owner of land, who was fired at, near his own house, and his coachman killed by the assassin's bullet, intended for Mr. Nicholson, four or five months ago. Since that attempt upon his life, Mr. Nicholson has had a force of armed police constantly stationed at his house. He seldom ventures beyond the limits of his own park, and whenever he takes a walk he carries a loaded rifle, and is protected by a constable on each side of him, with two more constables behind, all with their carbines at full cock. If he goes along the high road, he is followed by a party of armed policemen in a car, with a short ladder by which to scale any wall over which the assassins might escape pursuit. Another land-murder was perpetrated last Monday night in the neighbourhood of Thurles, where Patrick Kirwan, caretaker for Mr. Clarke, at Holycross, was attacked by several men, and beaten to death. He had been employed in the eviction of some tenants. Three men are in custody on suspicion of the crime.

The subject of two of our illustrations is the seizure of Fenian contraband arms on Friday, the 1st inst., on board the Dublin and Holyhead steam-boat Windsor, at the moment of its arrival at the North Wall pier in Dublin. There were two casks or barrels, each packed with breech-loading rifles (twenty-five in all), directed to persons in the west of Ireland. A third cask, which contained revolvers and ammunition, was found on board the steamer Countess of Erne, arriving in the afternoon of the same day. The police at Belfast, on Saturday last, seized a box containing pikes, rifles, and ammunition, on board the steamer from Fleetwood. Some arms were also seized at Cork, which had been sent from Liverpool to a shop-keeper dealing in hardware; but he was able to prove that he had ordered them for his legitimate trade, and they have been restored to him.

#### THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, on Thursday week—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Dr. Divers concluded a paper, begun in a previous meeting, "On the Combinations of Carbonic Acid with Ammonia and Water." The extensive memoir does not permit of any convenient abbreviation.

Dr. Gladstone communicated a paper "On the Refraction Equivalents of the Aromatic Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives."

Mr. Hunter, of Belfast, communicated an analysis of Deep-Sea Water, a sequel to a paper read before the society in December last.

Professor How, of Nova Scotia, reports of a feed water occurring at Stellarton, N.S., which contains traces of free oil of vitriol.

For the next meeting, on April 21, a lecture "On Vanadium," by Professor Roscoe, is announced.

At the anniversary meeting of the society, recently held, Professor Williamson, the president, congratulated the Fellows on the increasing usefulness and prosperity of the society. He delivered an impressive speech in memory of the late Mr. Graham, Master of the Mint.

The Glamorgan Inn at Cardiff was burnt down last Saturday morning, and four persons were either burnt to death or suffocated.

The harbour of Torquay, which has been for some years in course of construction, chiefly with the view to accommodate yachts, will be opened during the summer.

The late Mr. William MacCarthy, an Irish barrister, has bequeathed nearly £700 to the Archdeacon of Cork in trust for the future endowment of the Church of Ireland.

The list of lectures for women at Cambridge for next term has been issued. In addition to the subjects that form the course this term, botany and German have been added.

The Belfast and North of Ireland Exhibition (in connection with the Workman's International Exhibition) opens for ten days on Tuesday, May 17. Medals and certificates of merit will be awarded at the close of the exhibition.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday week. Mr. Josiah Livingstone was unanimously re-elected president of the chamber for the ensuing year; and Mr. David McLaren and Mr. M'Lagan, M.P., were appointed deputy chairmen.

The general orders for the volunteer review at Brighton, on Easter Monday, together with a statement showing the distribution of the forces, have been issued from the War Office. The regulations contain several hints to volunteers with regard to unsoldier-like practices which have been observed in previous years. About 28,000 men will take part in the review. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., will take command of the entire force; and the attacking force will be led by Major-General Russell, G.B.

#### BLESSING THE LAMBS AT ROME.

The two Paschal lambs to be killed at Easter for the Pope's table are blessed on St. Agnes' Day, Jan. 21, in the Basilica or church of St. Agnes, outside the city walls of Rome, on the Tivoli road. Our illustration shows the performance of this ceremony by Cardinal Barilli in the present year. The animals, having been bandaged with red ribbon and placed on cushions, were thus brought into the church and laid upon the altar. After the celebration of high mass, they were sprinkled with holy water, and a formal sentence of benediction was pronounced over them. It is usual for the Pope at Easter to make a present of one of them to some Royal personage; the other is partly eaten for his dinner and that of his household on Easter Sunday, partly given to the poor. The wool of these lambs is carefully preserved, spun into yarn by the nuns of St. Agnes, and woven into cloth for the sacred pallium. This vestment, having been blessed by the Pope, is laid upon the tomb of the Apostle, under the great dome of St. Peter's





OPENING THE MAYO COLLIERY AT GOGOSE, CHANDAH, INDIA.  
SEE PAGE 406.

Cathedral. Whenever an Archbishop or Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Church is appointed, he receives a pallium from the Pope; and the pallium is interred with his body when he dies, as the symbol of "authority and meekness in the highest office of the Church." The Basilica of St. Agnes,

founded by the Emperor Constantine, in A.D. 324, is dedicated to that virgin and martyr, who was put to death twenty years before the date mentioned. It is close to the entrance of some interesting catacombs, which contain the bones and sepulchral records of many of the early Christians. The above church

has lately been repaired, and decorated with mosaics and frescoes. It is the scene of a reputed miracle in 1854, when the floor of a large hall there broke down with the Pope and a company of Church dignitaries assembled in that room. They fell into the room below, and nobody was much hurt.



BLESSING THE PASCHAL LAMBS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. AGNES, ROME.





*Rembrandt f. cym. pyrl. 1633*

"THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS," ETCHING BY REMBRANDT.  
SEE PAGE 406.



## BIRTHS

On the 8th inst., at Houghton Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Stourton, of a daughter.  
On the 11th inst., at Heath Bank Hope, near Eccles, the wife of Edward Weeden, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at 21, Notting-hill-square, W., the wife of A. A. Davidson Esq., A.K.C.L., Captain H.M. Madras Staff Corps, of a son.  
On the 9th inst., at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. G. Voigt, M.A., Robert Peck, Esq., of Lowlands, Dulwich, to Minnie Clara, eldest daughter of Samuel Fisher, Esq., of Elmfield, Dulwich. No cards.  
On Feb. 15, at St. Thomas's Church, Cocanoda, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, assisted by his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. O. Dene, Arthur Theodore Simson, Esq., to Jane Anne Catherine, youngest daughter of James Fraser, Esq., Madras Civil Service.  
On the 24th ult., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. S. Cheetham, Chaplain of Dulwich College, Hermann Simson, Esq., Consul for Baden in London, to Alice Arbuthnot, second daughter of J. C. im Thurn, Esq., Champion Hill, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of John B. Hammill, Saltlands, near Bridgewater, Fanny Ford, daughter of the late William Ford, Esq., of Bridgewater, in the 69th year of her age.  
On the 5th inst., at Felton Park, Northumberland, Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle, in that county, aged 67. R. I. P.  
On the 6th inst., at Civita Vecchia, Papal States, Russell, youngest and fondly-loved son of John T. Lowe, Esq., British Vice-Consul at that port, aged 4 years 6 months 13 days.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

SUNDAY, April 17.—Easter Sunday. Divine service—St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30, the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Mansel; evening service, Rev. H. P. Liddell, Canon-Designate of St. Paul's. Chapels Royal: St. James's, the Bishop of Winchester; Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. West, Dean of St. Patrick's; 3 p.m., Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7.0, Rev. Francis Gardiner, M.A., Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.  
MONDAY, 18.—Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Victoria Institute 8 p.m. Volunteer review at Brighton.  
TUESDAY, 19.—"Protest" of the German Electors against Romanism, 1529. Meetings: Anthropological and Statistical Societies, 8 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 20.—The Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808. Oxford Easter Term begins. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m.; Scientific, 1.30 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.); Royal Society of Literature (anniversary), 4.30 p.m.; Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1109. Meetings: London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.  
FRIDAY, 22.—East India Company's exclusive commercial rights ceased, 1834. Cambridge Easter Term begins. Moon's last quarter, 4.25 p.m. Meetings: Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
SATURDAY, 23.—William Shakespeare died, 1616. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3.30 p.m. Royal Society (the president's soirée), 9 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	3 11	3 33	3 53	4 15	4 38	5 1
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	3 11	3 33	3 53	4 15	4 38	5 1

INDIA MUSEUM, India Office, S.W., April 2, 1870.  
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the 4th inst., the INDIA MUSEUM will be OPENED as follows, viz.—To the general Public on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday in each week; and on Thursdays to Visitors with special cards from Members of the Council of India and Heads of Departments in the India Office. Entrance in Charles-street. Admission from Noon until Four p.m. from Oct. 1 to April 30, and until Five p.m. from May 1 to Sept. 30. Visitors to the India Office on Fridays are also admitted to the Museum through the Office. J. FORBES WATSON.

NAPLES INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.  
To be held at NAPLES, from SEPT. 1 to NOV. 30, 1870.  
Commissioners in England.

Baron HEATH, F.R.S., Consul-General for Italy, President.  
Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.  
Thomas Gray, Esq.  
Captain W. A. J. Heath, R.N.  
Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.E., C.B., F.R.S.  
Arthur R. Acton, Esq., Honorary Secretary.  
The Objects to be exhibited will be as follows:—  
Materials for Naval Construction; Steam-Engines and Fuel; Specimens of Woods and Metals; Ornaments; Rigging Materials, Cordage, Boats, and Fuel; Instruments, Instruments, and Appliances of every kind connected with the construction and navigation of Ships; Apparatus for Saving Life and Property from Ships Wrecked and in Distress; Fishing-Vessels' Gear and Tackle; Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons; Docks, Pontoons, &c.  
Applications for space should be forwarded immediately, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, No. 41, Parliament-street, S.W.  
R. COSTA, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.  
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AND MANUFACTURES relating to Gardening, Implements, Materials, Garden Furniture, Statues, Vases, Flower Baskets, Fern Cases, &c., will take place in the Gardens on JULY 6 and 7, 1870.  
By order, WILLIAM SOWERBY, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.  
The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East. From Nine till Seven.  
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W.  
The SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine.  
G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street.  
FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.  
T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

THE INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.  
OPEN their THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION ON MONDAY, the 26th. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome. The permanent Facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW Daily from Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the LUTETIENNE COMPANY (Limited), 26, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERT, APRIL 29.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Songs and Part-Songs.—Mlle. Irma de Muska, Madams Swieco, Miss Stephens, Mlle. Trebell-Bettini, Miss Helena D'Alejo, Signor Mongini, Signor Bettini, Signor Caselli, Signor Poli, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Commencing at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and 43, Moorgate-street, City; all Music Publishers; and Austin's Office, 28, Piccadilly.

AFTERNOON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey, on SATURDAYS, APRIL 23, MAY 7, and MAY 21, to commence each day at Three o'clock, and terminate punctually at Five o'clock. The Programmes will consist almost entirely of Modern Music, and include New Songs and Ballads, by Popular Composers, written expressly for these Concerts. Artists at the first Concert, Saturday Afternoon, April 23.—Madame Bidda-Pyne (Miss Louisa Pyne), Miss Edith Wynne, and Miss Julia Eton; Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Chaplin Henry. Piano-forte, the Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, Pianist to the King of Prussia. The Part-Songs will be sung by a Company of Mixed Voices, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets, 21s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Chancery-lane; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MISS BOUVIERIE'S (Mrs. Francis Drake) COSTUME RECITALS, at the ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, commencing EASTER MONDAY NEXT. Miss Bouvierie will appear as Hamlet and Katherine, supported by Messrs. Ryder, Gaston Murray, G. Rignold; Miss Blanche Wilton, &c.

THE CHEVALIER ANTOINE DE KONTSKI.—In consequence of the brilliant reception obtained by this distinguished Pianist at the recent Saturday Concerts, he has been engaged to appear at each of the AFTERNOON BALLAD CONCERTS, to be given on SATURDAYS, APRIL 23, MAY 7, and MAY 21. The Chevalier de Kontski will perform pieces by Chopin, Thalberg, and Liszt, in addition to some of his own newest compositions. Tickets of Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, Twice on Easter Monday, at Three and Eight, in AGES AGO, with Mr. Arthur Cecil and Miss Fanny Holland. To conclude with BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Grand Combination of Talent for the Easter Holidays.—Joe Brown, of the Original Christies, Mr. J. Taylor, from New York; Fred Howe, Mr. and Madame Herbert, and Mr. Wilnot Harrison will appear in Hamilton's Popular Entertainment, AMERICA AS IT IS, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Admission, 2s., 1s., and 6d.

## DOUBLE NUMBER.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR APRIL 30 WILL COMPRISE

TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

## THE WOODCOCK'S NEST

AND

## COTTAGE LIFE,

AND

TWO SHEETS OF FINE-ART AND NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Price Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MONDAY to FRIDAY NEXT.—Varied Popular Amusement, and Grand Spectacular Extravaganza, CINDERELLA, played at Three o'clock. Written by Harry Lemon (author of "Dick Whittington"). Characters—Prince Felix of Merryland, Miss Caroline Parkes; The Baron de Bouff, Mr. G. Yarnold; Dandini, Mr. T. H. Friend; Pedro, Mr. O. Summers; Thursday (brother to Friday), Mr. Fred. Evans; Cinderella (the Ornament of the Firestone), Miss Thirwall; Glorinda and Thesba (the Baron's elder daughters), Mrs. C. Horsman and Miss Emily Ashton; Fairy Crystal (Cinderella's Godmother), Miss Montgomery. Grand Corps de Ballet of 70. Principal Danseuse, Mlle. Mardini. 300 Performers. The Extravaganza produced by Mr. E. T. Smith and Mr. T. H. Friend. New Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. New Music by Mr. J. Barnard.  
The miscellaneous Amusements, at One o'clock, include performances by Moe and Goodrich, the American Skaters—the clever Lenton Family—a New Troupe of Jugglers—the Almonte Troupe of Vaudeville (seen in number), &c.  
The Park and Gardens in height of Spring Beauty.  
Fine-Arts Courts, New Picture Galleries, and a host of Attractions and Amusements inside and outside the Palace, for particulars of which see handbills. Boats, Roundabouts, Cricket, Rifle-Shooting, Velocipedes, &c., on the Sports Grounds.  
One Shilling only. "The best shillingworth in the world."—Vide Critique.  
Children half price.  
Nearly 250 Regular Trains, as well as Special Trains as required.  
Note.—The Astor Lilliputians will receive visitors in the large room, Tropical Department, each day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Favourite Holiday Resort, never more enjoyable than in Spring. Easter Monday, everybody and everything. New Grand Extravaganza—Burlesque, "Cinderella;" the Lentons, American Skaters, Jugglers, Vaudeville, &c.  
Come early—Extra trains all ways. One Shilling.  
Admission from Nine till Eight o'clock.  
Great View of St. Peter's illuminated from Six to Eight o'clock.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FIFTH GRAND EASTER HOLIDAY FESTIVAL will be held in the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, as usual. See following Advertisements.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. EASTER MONDAY, Afternoon, at Three o'clock, at Eight. EASTER TUESDAY, Afternoon, at Three o'clock, at Eight. The Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS. Fifth consecutive Easter Festival.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, the only Company in existence legally bearing this much-abused title that is recognised by the Press or countenanced by the Public, has been PERMANENTLY LOCATED at ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for many years past.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Visitors from the various provincial towns arriving in London during the holidays by excursion trains, returning home the same day, will have ample time to visit the British or South Kensington Museum, the Tower, or National Gallery in the morning, take dinner, and afterwards attend the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' EASTER FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE at the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL. The illuminated Afternoon Performance does not commence until Three and terminates at Five, and is precisely the same as that given at night.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—OMNIBUSES run from every part of London direct to ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, wherein the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY FESTIVAL will be held, on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, both Afternoon and Evening, returning immediately after each Performance to every railway station in London in less than thirty minutes—an advantage not possessed by any other place of amusement in London. The Attendants will give Country Visitors every information as to which omnibus they are to take. No fees or extra charges.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Entrances from Regent-street and Piccadilly.—On Easter Monday Afternoon, at Three; Easter Monday Night, at Eight; Easter Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Easter Tuesday Night, at Eight. The ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS will celebrate their Fifth Annual Festival on a very grand scale. The Programme Entirely New, in which the whole of the members of the great company, numbering upwards of Forty Artists, will take part. Two Thousand Seats, where every occupant can see and hear. One Shilling. Doors open at Two for the Day Performances, at Seven for the Evening ditto. Fautouille, 5s.; Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Upper Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges here.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.  
General Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—After TUESDAY EVENING the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will resume their Entertainment in their own elegant Salle, down stairs. Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. The great Programme prepared for the Easter Festival in the Great Hall will be continued. Proprietors, Messrs. G. H. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, April 18, and during the Week, the Last Six Nights of NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES, and NO SONG, NO SUPPER.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Misses Emily Thorne, Armstrong, Everard; Mr. Mark Smith, and Lionel Brough. Preceded by a Five-Act Comedy.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—On EASTER MONDAY, and Every Evening, at Seven, Mr. J. L. Toole in Byron's Drama, UNCLE DICK'S DARLING, to be followed by the new Opera-Burlesque GUY FAWKES, in which Miss Julia Mathews will appear. Three Grand Morning Performances of the Burlesque on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Monday, April 25, at One o'clock.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Were it permitted to imagine Ralph de Leycester, or his successor, William de Westminster, in any region where he could read the newspapers of the present week, those ex-officials, the earliest named Chancellors of the Exchequer, might reasonably be expected to betray as much astonishment as is compatible with beatitude. Had either of them found occasion to inform his Royal master, Henry III., of the figure at which the public revenue was to be stated, the King would have been informed that in his predecessor's reign the sum was £100,000, but that, owing to causes which his Majesty's wisdom would at once assign for the fact, and with which, therefore, his faithful Chancellor need not trouble him, the average income of the country had been reduced to £80,000, though there was every prospect of its rising, under resolute management. Ralph and William, on comparing notes of the speech delivered by "Robert of the University," on Monday last, would find the revenue of Queen Victoria's people £75,434,000; and yet this is not the largest that has been raised. Furthermore, the departed Chancellors would find their successor declaring that he had upwards of nearly £4,000,000 to spare, and that his difficulty was to know what to do with his surplus.

Leaving the eminent persons to recover from their surprise, and, perhaps, as time is no object in the Elysian Fields, to try to realise by some sort of ocular arithmetic the miraculous sum which the England of Queen Victoria yields without much trouble to anybody, we proceed to mention briefly the method by which Mr. Lowe disembarrasses himself of his superfluous wealth. We reverse his dramatic process of keeping the strong effect for the

last, and first notice his most important remissions of taxation. The Abyssinian penny is removed from the income tax, and thus £1,250,000 of an impost which is never named without a growing accompaniment is taken off. But the largest remission of all is in the case of sugar. The duty on this article is reduced by one half, and £2,350,000 represents the sacrifice. Sacharissa is warned, however, that this is the last offering that will be laid at her feet—any further reduction, or idea of abolition, being utterly out of the question. There is next an operation in regard to the Post Office Savings Banks stocks, which Mr. Lowe proposes to transfer into terminable annuities, expiring in 1885, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day (it is but fifteen years and Mr. Lowe was born 1811, why may not he have predicted his own good fortune?) will have to announce a remission of £3,300,000. A variety of small imposts, of some of which various members probably heard for the first time—we do not assume too much ignorance on the part of the "collected wisdom," seeing that in the course of the night Mr. Lowe was asked what was the present amount of the income tax—will be abolished. The pedestrian hawker is compassionate as a struggling man who ought to be tenderly dealt with—an utterly unknown tax on the makers of stills comes off—the venders of playing-cards are to be relieved, and so are soap-makers, paper-makers, and watch-case makers; but all these "little good acts," as Catholics say, will cost but £6000 a year. There will be a loss of £200,000 on the new treatment of stamps on deeds and by the equalisation of duty on British and foreign bills of exchange. A more generally interesting announcement was that in October the present impressed stamp on newspapers is to disappear in favour of a new stamp, which shall carry through the post 6 oz. for one halfpenny, and there is to be a halfpenny rate of postage for every 2 oz. of printed matter, not of newspaper kind. Probably the smallness of the loss here will strike the reader who reflects on the vast figures that represent newspaper issues: the sum is £370,000, but only half the loss will fall into the present financial year. There is to be an abolition of the present duty on railway passengers and of the exemption of those of the third class, and a uniform charge of 1 per cent on the gross traffic is to be the substitution. This is an affair of £100,000. Game licenses are to be done away, but every person carrying firearms (air-guns being included in the definition), from the cockney who takes a gun to kill sparrows to the hero who bears a revolver for defence against garroters, is to pay £1 annually for leave to carry his weapon. Mr. Lowe remits taxes to the amount of nearly £4,000,000, and he will have about £330,000 for next year.

The House of Commons having assented to the principal portions of the new scheme, has risen for the holidays, and has not left the country much to say about the matter. It does not appear to us, however, that the Budget should cause much discussion outside the House. A small sop—we might almost say literally a sop—was thrown to the agricultural Cerberus, whose bark is so very much worse than his bite; the farmer may steep his own barley and feed his cattle with it, provided all needful precautions are taken against his proceeding to the manufacture touching which, it is said, there is a whole statute book of laws. The brewers are not to be relieved from payment of their license duty. We do not know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer put in the impost on firearms on the principle on which Alcibiades cut off the tail of his beautiful dog—namely, that people might talk about that and not of graver matters: there is no particular vice in the Budget, and therefore there was no necessity for the artifice. He was very emphatic about the carrying of revolvers, a practice which he described as greatly on the increase, and he even took the trouble to refer to the shooting of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte by way of adding colour to the sketch. The truth may be as he represents it, but we own that the lethal weapons must be kept very secret, for nobody seems to know anybody who arms himself, and the police reports do not testify to any popular habit of firing at enemies. We do not suppose that the law is intended for the pacification of Ireland, or that Mr. Lowe expects to gain many pounds from those who take revolvers for the purpose of redressing the wrongs done by Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell. A rather sentimental outcry is raised against an impost on the schoolboy whose parents are to pay a sovereign for allowing him to slay sparrows at Christmas; but if we are to notice such a matter, we might point out that the matronhood of England will probably applaud any restriction on a habit which usually places several families in mourning before the holidays are over. This is really the only item in the Budget which offers any excuse for talk—the reduction in the income tax was an affair of the merest justice, and demands no thanks, and nobody but newspaper proprietors will trouble themselves at present about a reduction not to take effect for several months. In the course of the debate it was urged that nothing was done for the artisan, a criticism which we may think we have refuted by the simple mention of the great reduction of all—that of the sugar duty. The artisan's wife, for whom every halfpenny has a defined value, will not join in the complaint. But we shall be curious to learn the device by which the retailer will this time endeavour to maintain his profit in the teeth of legislation. The great and grave question whether Mr. Lowe ought not to have avoided doing much



for the benefit of ourselves and our children, and have thought of posterity, may be debated by gentlemen who cannot even take an Easter holiday in peace; but, as a powerful Government has announced that its primary duty is to the present generation, the discussion will be productive of little but prosiness. On the whole, though there is no originality in the new Budget, and we thank the Fates there is a perfect absence of originality in the way of collecting taxation, we think that Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer has achieved the great success of a financier—he has given no reasonable person cause for murmur.

### THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council yesterday week, at Windsor Castle, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Sydney. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. Earl De Grey and Viscount Sydney had audiences of her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Blanche of Orleans left the castle. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone arrived at the castle, and, with the Dean of Windsor, dined with her Majesty. In the evening Princess Louisa was present at the performance of the Amateur Dramatic Club of the second battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, at the Theatre Royal, Windsor.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

On Monday the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone, and Lady Churchill left the castle. The Countess of Mayo and the Duke of Argyll arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily drives.

The Court left Windsor Castle on Wednesday for Osborne House.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Florence Seymour as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Henry Ponsonby, one of her Majesty's Equerries in Ordinary, to be private secretary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, deceased.

The Queen has still further manifested her warm interest in the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor by forwarding a donation of 100 gs. to the fund.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Houghton, inspected the Albert Hall for Arts and Sciences at South Kensington on Thursday week.

Yesterday week his Royal Highness hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds near Bracknell. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Lyceum Theatre.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at St. James's Church.

The Prince and Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, on Monday evening.

The Prince rides and drives daily. The Princess has also taken her usual daily drives.

The Prince and Princess, with their infant family, have left Marlborough House for Sandringham.

Major Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Prince and Princess Teck have left Kensington Palace for White Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left St. James's-square for Blenheim Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Berkeley-square for Paris.

Earl and Countess Percy have left Northumberland House for Albury Park, Surrey, to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

Earl and Countess De Grey have left town for Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Beattie, M.P., and Ladies Madeleine and Adelaide Tylour have left Grafton-street for The Lodge, Virginia, Ireland.

The Countess (Dowager) of Craven left Great Cumberland-street on Saturday last for Woodrising, Norfolk, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have left town for the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have left town for Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and Lady Alice Lindsay have left Lord Overstone's seat in Northamptonshire for Haigh Hall, Wigan.

Earl and Countess Amherst left town, on Saturday last, for Montreal, Kent.

Earl and Countess Stanhope left their residence in Grosvenor-place, on Saturday last, for Chevening, Sevenoaks.

The Earl of Mount-Edgumbe has left the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Brandling and the Countess of Jersey and Lady Caroline Villiers have left town for Middleton Park, Bicester.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave left town for Dudbrook, Essex.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney left town, on Saturday last, for Brighton.

Viscountess Beaconsfield and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli have left town for Worthing.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., has left town for Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone have left town for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, M.P., and Mr. Charles Childers have left town for Rome, to pass the recess.

The President of the Board of Trade, accompanied by Mrs. Bright, arrived at Llandudno on Saturday last. Mr. Bright appeared much improved in health.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Lady Alcock, and Miss Amy Lawder have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Peking.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his eighth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday last.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archdall, Thomas Hewan, to be Curate of St. Paul's, Bath.  
Bleakley, George Armstrong; Rector of Stretford, Herefordshire.  
Bowden, John; Vicar of Hannay-cum-Hagnaby with Markby, Lincoln.  
Brown, James Francis; Chaplain at Madras.  
Brown, James Thomas; Vicar of Isleham, Cambridgeshire.  
Churton, H. B. W.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop-Elect of Chichester.  
Clark, George; Vicar of Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire.  
Coley, James; Vicar of Cowley, Oxon.  
Collier, H. N.; to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Finchley.  
Cox, George Jonas John; Curate of St. Thomas's, Smethwick.  
Curtis, Edward; Curate of St. Mary's, Newington.  
Day, Arthur Benjamin; Perpetual Curate of Fishpon, Gloucestershire.  
Dodington, R. P. M.; Rector of Stowell, Somerset.  
Edgcombe, George; Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham.  
Erlington, Charles Richard; Rector of West Quantoxhead.  
Fairclough, W. Henry Hutchinson; Curate of St. Mary's, Lichfield.  
Flower, Walker; Curate of Swinfield, Canterbury.  
Foulger, Robert William; Curate of Longnor, Staffordshire.  
Gedge, Johnson Hall; Rector of Honington, Suffolk.  
Gibbs, Joseph James; Vicar of Leafeld-cum-Wychwood, Oxon.  
Hacon, James; Rector of Lamplugh, near Cockermouth.  
Helps, Leonard; Rector of Clowne, Derbyshire.  
Hills, Henry Thomas; Prebendary of Nonington in Hereford Cathedral.  
Hecker, W.; Vicar of Bucknell, Devon.  
Hedgson, F.; Rector of Pilton, Northamptonshire.  
Incedon, Charles Porter; Chaplain at Lille, France.  
Jenkins, John David; Vicar of Aberdare, Glamorganshire.  
Legard, Cecil Henry; Vicar of Carnaby-cum-Fraistrhorpe.  
Lewis, John William; Vicar of St. Luke's, Barton Hill, Bristol.  
Lloyd, W. H.; Consular Chaplain at Valparaiso.  
Lyon, Joseph; Vicar of Burton, Cheshire.  
Mansel, Spencer; Vicar of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.  
Martin, W. Eycoft; Vicar of West Farleigh, Kent.  
Mathews, T.; Vicar of Llandinog and Llanfairbryn, Llandoverly.  
Mount, Francis J.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop-Elect of Chichester.  
Ogilvy, Charles William Norman; Rector of Barton-le-Street.  
Quibren, William P.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire.  
Pinkerton, John Saltwell; Vicar of Leekford, Hants.  
Porter, John Robinson; Vicar of Kniveton, Derbyshire.  
Purchar, W. H.; Vicar of Alstonefield.  
Ramsay, W. M.; Curate of St. John's, Glasgow.  
Rusden, W. R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Scarisbrick, Lancashire.  
Rees, Henry; Vicar of Conway, Carnarvonshire.  
Risher, Benjamin; Perpetual Curate of Moreton, Staffordshire.  
Ree, R. J.; Curate of St. Mary's, Newington.  
Shand, Thomas Henry Rodie; Vicar of East Ham, Essex.  
Stevens, Richard Carols; Curate of St. Saviour's, Croydon.  
Steward, Charles Holden; Rector of Standon, Staffordshire.  
Stor, G. L.; Curate of St. Mary's, Newington.  
Stubbs, S. D.; Vicar of St. James's, Pentonville.  
Swainson, C. A.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop-Elect of Chichester.  
Tory, Alfred Frier; Curate of St. Paul's, Sculcoates.  
Underwood, C. E.; Vicar of Madley with Tibberton Chapelry, Herefordshire.  
Walker, J. R.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop-Elect of Chichester.  
Ward, John Eugden; Curate of East Malling, Maidstone.  
Wharton, John Warburton; Curate of Bathwick.  
Williams, Thomas Charles; Incumbent of St. James's, Jersey.

It is proposed to restore the Chapter House at Westminster, at an estimated cost of £30,000.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a sum of £1000 towards the endowment of a Bishop in the Falkland Islands, to be paid when £9000 more shall have been contributed for the same purpose.

The new Church of St. Paul, Kingsdown-road, Upper Holloway, was consecrated last Saturday; but, in consequence of illness, the Bishop of London was not able to perform the ceremony. The Rev. G. Plaford has been appointed the first Incumbent.

The corner-stone of a church, to be called All Saints', was laid on Thursday week, in Queen's-road, Southport, by the wife of the Rector of North Meols, the Rev. C. Hesketh, who has given the site and will defray the cost of the building. The church is intended to accommodate 500 persons.

Archbishop Lycurgus has written a very affectionate letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in reference to the reception which he received on his late visit to England. Archbishop Lycurgus assures his Grace that the prayers of the Eastern Church will go up unceasingly for the union of the Churches.

The Archbishop of York, presiding, last week, at the annual meeting of the York Diocesan Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Church of England, spoke on education, and expressed approval of the Government bill, but pointed out the danger of the secular movement that had been directed against it. The time had come, he thought, when members of the Church of England should pronounce definitely that they had made up their minds that education without religion was no education, and that they would not assent to a scheme that would secularise.

The Right Rev. Dr. W. H. Stirling, the recently-appointed Bishop of the Falklands, attended the meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, last week, and gave a description of his work in that country. He gave an interesting account of the Terra del Fuegians, and remarked that they had no word to represent God in their language, but were very much open to the influences of Christian missions, having seen how successfully they had worked in the Falkland Islands. The number of English clergymen in South America had been quadrupled during the last few years; and the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Eastbourne, was about proceeding to Valparaiso as Consular Chaplain. It was resolved that the society should grant to the Bishop the sum of £1000, to meet £9000 to be raised elsewhere for the work of the Church in his diocese.

The Rev. Joseph Cooper, on his resigning the Curacy of Great Wyrley, has been presented by the parishioners with a silver inkstand and a pencil-case, in recognition of his faithful and earnest services among them, as Curate, during a period of nearly three years. The Rev. F. S. Green, on his resigning the Incumbency of Holy Trinity, Finchley, has received a silver centrepiece and a purse containing 150 guineas from the parishioners; also a marble clock and other ornaments from the working men, and a silver inkstand from the members of the choir. The Rev. Edward Rhys Jones, Rector of St. Anne's, Limehouse, for nineteen years, has been presented, on his appointment to the Rectory of Limpsfield, with a silver salver and a purse of a hundred sovereigns from the parishioners. Testimonials of the value of £129 have been received by the Rev. G. S. Drew on leaving St. Barnabas', South Kennington, from the congregation and from the poor meeting at the St. Barnabas' Mission-house, as tokens of their affectionate esteem.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### OXFORD.

The Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—The Rev. G. F. Lovell, B.A., Balliol (who gained Hall's Senior Greek Testament Prize, 1869); Mr. G. K. Turner, B.A., New; and the Rev. J. E. Halliwell, B.A., Magdalen Hall.

Mr. S. R. Driver, Scholar and B.A., New, has been elected to a Winchester Fellowship at that society.

At the annual matriculation examination at New College, Mr. Arthur Hammond Robin, late from Victoria College, Jersey, was elected to an exhibition of £70 a year, tenable for four years; and Mr. Richard Deane Gilbertson, from Lancing College, to an exhibition of £50 a year, tenable for three years.

Mr. Nathan Bodington, Scholar of Wadham, has been

elected to a vacant Greek Hody Exhibition; and Mr. George Campbell Ommaney, Commoner, has been elected to a vacant Hebrew Exhibition on the same foundation.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

*Previous Examination—Lent Term, 1870. Examined and Approved—First Class—*Allport, Trinity; C. A. Andrews, St. John's; Bates, Jesus; Bennett, St. Catherine's; Bury, Trinity; Coates, St. John's; Cole, Corpus; \*Dalglish, Trinity; \*Davidson, Clare; Enfield, St. Catherine's; Evans, Corpus; Higgins, St. John's; Jennings, Jesus; Jesson, Trinity; \*J. M. Johnson, St. John's; \*Judd, Trinity; Kemble, Queens'; Kempe, Christ's; \*L'Amy, Trinity; J. C. Lamb, Jesus; Hon. G. W. Lascelles, Magdalene; \*Lawrence, Downing; \*Layard, St. John's; Layard, Corpus; \*Milburn, Magdalene; C. Newington and T. Newington, Caius; Patterson, Trinity Hall; Peill, St. Catherine's; Rees, Queens'; Romilly, Trinity; \*Smith, Queen's; \*Taylor, Trinity; Thornton and Valpy, Caius; Waldie-Griffith, Jesus; Warburton, Trinity; W. Watkins, St. John's; Willson, Emmanuel; W. E. R. Wood, Caius. *Second Class—*Allen, Magdalene; H. R. Bennett, St. John's; Burbury, Sidney; Burrows, Caius; Churchill, Emmanuel; Clark, St. Catherine's; Cory, Pembroke; Dand, Christ's; \*De Mattos, Trinity; Dunn, Clare; Dymes, St. John's; Eastace, St. Peter's; Forman, St. Catherine's; Gibb, Downing; Gurney, Caius; Hamilton, Magdalene; Hamilton, St. Peter's; Hare and Harrison, Trinity; Haslam, St. Catherine's; Haworth, St. John's; Hervey, St. Peter's; Horsfall and Huxsey, Trinity; C. H. James and W. B. James, St. John's; Johnson, Trinity; Johnson, Corpus; Langdon and Mackmurdo, Emmanuel; \*Marshall, St. Peter's; Maudslay, Trinity Hall; McCleverty, Jesus; M'Mahon, Emmanuel; Newbold, Trinity Hall; Peters, St. Peter's; Richardson, Christ's; Shaw, Caius; \*E. S. Smith, Sidney; Stracey, Magdalene; Tamberlain, Trinity; J. Terry, St. John's; Thorold, Emmanuel; Tofts, Christ's; Truman, Caius; Ward, Jesus; West, Magdalene; White, Trinity; Wilkinson, Christ's; Williams, Trinity. Those gentlemen to whose name an asterisk is prefixed passed in the Additional Subjects. *Examined in Algebra and Approved—*Biddulph, Trinity; Clarke, Christ's; Hawtreys, St. John's; Hitchcock, Caius.

The following have obtained open scholarships at Christ's:—A. H. Anglin, Queen's College, Cork, £30 a year; G. R. Gilbert, Rugby School, £50 a year; E. F. Leach, Richmond School, £70 a year; R. G. Moulton, private tuition, £50 a year; J. E. Pearson, Clifton College, £70 a year. Examinations for Scholarships in Natural Science.—The following have been recommended:—A. Liversidge, Royal School of Mines, £50 a year; H. N. Martin, University College, London, £70 a year.

The open scholarships and exhibitions at Emmanuel have been awarded—for Mathematics to G. H. Stuart, Bishop-Stortford School (Scholarship of £60 a year), and to A. E. Alcock, King Edward's School, Birmingham (exhibition of £50 a year); for Classics to E. Arblaster, King Edward's School, Birmingham (exhibition of £50 a year).

The *University Calendar* shows the total number of members on the boards to be 9241, as against 9194 in the previous year, being an increase of 47. There has been a decrease at Trinity of 32, and an increase at St. John's of 51. The other colleges in which the numbers have increased are Caius, Corpus, Emmanuel, Trinity Hall, Sidney Sussex, Pembroke, and King's. The colleges in which there is a decrease are, besides Trinity, Christ's, Jesus, Clare, Queens', St. Peter's, Magdalene's, St. Catherine's, and Downing. The number of members of the Senate not on the boards of any college was, in 1869, 145, and is now 163.

Edward Bickersteth Birks and Edward William South, of Trinity, have been declared equal in merit in competition for the two gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of the University to two commencing Bachelors of Arts who show themselves the greatest proficient in classical learning.

At Trinity Hall open exhibitions have been awarded as follows:—£80 to J. M. Lightwood, Clevedon College, Northampton, for mathematics; £70 to J. W. Clark, Brentwood Grammar-School, for classics; £50 to G. H. H. Goldney, Eton College, for classics; and £40 to C. Newton, Brighton College, for classics and mathematics.

The open scholarships at Caius, each tenable for four years, have been awarded as follows:—Classics—J. J. Dyson, Perse School, Cambridge; *Proxime Accessit*—C. Tillard, Repton School. Mathematics—G. C. Calliphronas, Felsted School; *Proxime Accessit*—G. H. Stuart, Bishop-Stortford School; L. Marshall, St. Peter's School, York.

E. S. Roberts (6th Classic, 1869) and S. W. Loch (7th Wrangler, 1869) have been elected Fellows of Gonville and Caius.

Yesterday week the Rev. J. J. Hornby, the Head Master of Eton, accompanied by the college authorities, assembled in the school library for the purpose of hearing the results of the Newcastle Examinations, which had been going on since Friday, the 1st inst. The examiners announced the results of the examination as follows:—Rawlins, K.S. (Scholar); Wilson, K.S. (Medallist); Grant, K.S., and Paul, K.S. (bracketed); Lord Clifton; Danton, K.S.; Freeth, K.S.; Macaulay, K.S.; Radcliffe, ma., K.S.; Tilly, K.S.; Welldon, K.S.; Vaughan, Wintle. Altogether there were forty-four competitors. Afterwards the whole of the students took their departure for the Easter holidays, which will terminate on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 4, 5, and 6.

The Bruce of Grangehill and Falkland prize of £20 to the best student in the classes of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh has this session been awarded by Professor Fraser to Mr. Robert Adamson, Edinburgh, in the senior division; and the prize of £10 for the junior division to Mr. James Walter Ferrier, son of the late distinguished Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrew's.—The decision of the Professor of Chemistry in this University with regard to the Hope Scholarships, by which Miss Pechey, who stands third on the list of students in the chemistry class, is passed over, and the four scholarships given to the students who are first, second, fourth, and fifth, has been confirmed by the Senate; while it has been decided by the same authority that the women students are to receive certificates of attendance exactly similar to those given to the rest of the class.

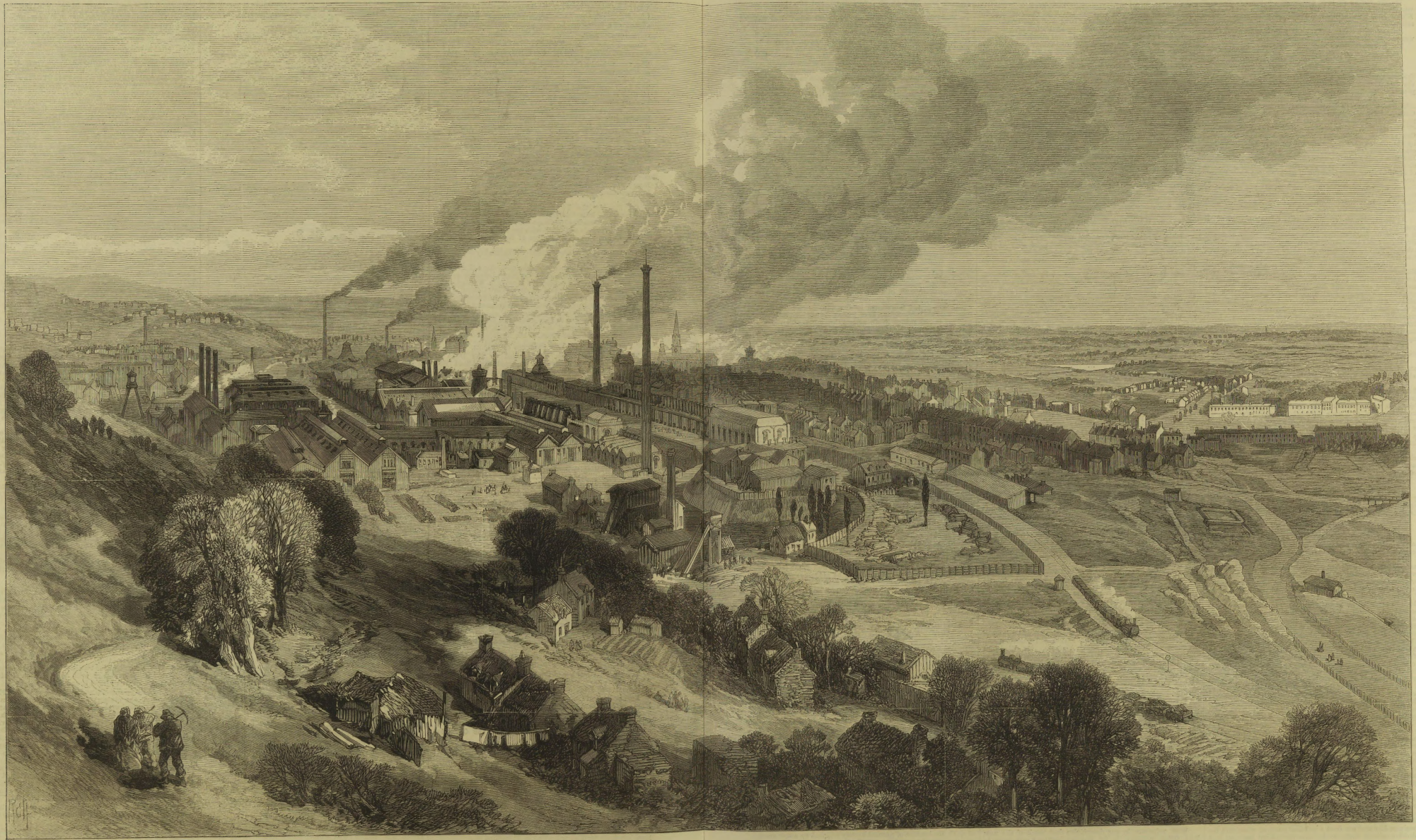
Mr. Robert Purvis, B.A. (1870), of Downing College, has been appointed Second Master of the Royal Grammar School, Colchester.

The annual examination of candidates for scholarships and exhibitions at Winchester College will commence on July 27.

The bequest of the late Mr. Samuel Bailey, amounting to nearly £120,000, to the town of Sheffield is to be disputed.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork presided at a meeting held in that city, on Sunday, to establish a home and industrial school for fallen women in the south of Ireland. A sum of £6400 in aid of the institution was subscribed for before the Bishop left the chair.





VIEW OF THE CREUZOT COLLIERY AND IRONWORKS, IN BURGUNDY.  
SEE PAGE 409.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

The President of the Council introduced his Medical Reform Bill, which was read the first time without discussion. The second reading was fixed for May 2.

The High Court of Justice Bill and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill passed through Committee, but were ordered to be re-committed on the 29th inst.

On the motion of Lord Chelmsford, a Royal Commission was ordered to report upon the sums received by the Society of King's Inn, Dublin, upon the admission of attorneys and solicitors.

A return with reference to outrages in Donegal and Leitrim was ordered, on the motion of Lord Leitrim.

The House adjourned until the 28th inst.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

At a morning sitting Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Kavanagh that the Committee on the Irish Land Bill will be resumed on the first Thursday after the approaching holidays, and be prosecuted on succeeding Government nights.

Replying to a question from Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. Ayrton said that it was in contemplation to improve the Ladies' Gallery of the House, and to provide them, not only with a tea-room, but with a toilet-room.

The consideration of the Irish Land Bill in Committee was then resumed. After a long discussion, a further concession by the Government—namely, that no sum paid by way of compensation should exceed £250—was agreed to. Mr. Headlam made a proviso to the effect that nothing in the Act should exonerate a tenant from giving up peaceable possession of his holding on the expiration of his lease, and that a landlord, on resuming possession in such a case, should not be deemed to be "disturbing a tenant" within the meaning of the statute. The Government strongly resisted this proposal, which was still under discussion when, in accordance with the standing orders, the sitting was suspended.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Samuda called attention to the question of a waterside foreign cattle market, and urged that it should be large enough to meet extraordinary demands. Mr. Forster said the matter was in the hands of the Corporation of the City of London, and there was no reason to suppose that they would not do what was necessary.

Sir John Lubbock called attention to the report of the Military Education Commission, and moved a resolution that it was not desirable to diminish the value attached to natural and physical science and the English language in the examinations for direct commissions, and for admissions to the military educational institutions, nor to lessen the importance of these subjects in the subsequent course of instruction and examinations. Dr. Lyon Playfair seconded the motion. Lord Eustace Cecil defended the report of the Commissioners. A long debate followed; and, after Mr. Cardwell had given some explanation, the motion was withdrawn.

In reply to Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. Bruce said an inquiry was being made into the treatment of the Fenian prisoners.

In Committee of Supply, on the motion of Mr. Stansfeld, a sum of £2,323,000 was voted to provide for two months' and a half Civil Service Estimates.

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the boroughs of Bridgewater and Beverley, and certain voters of the borough of Norwich. Colonel Knox objected to putting the two boroughs in the one bill, as the circumstances of each were different, and moved the adjournment of the House. On a division, however, he was defeated by 157 to 17. Leave was then given to bring in a bill relating to Bridgewater and Beverley, and subsequently a bill to disfranchise certain of the voters of the city of Norwich.

A long discussion followed Mr. Newdegate's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into monastic and conventual institutions; and ultimately the debate was adjourned to the 28th inst.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The chief business of the evening, the Budget, was delayed by a number of questions, none of which was of any great importance, and by a long discussion on the Metropolitan District Railway Bill.

## THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at a quarter to six to make his Financial Statement in Committee of Ways and Means, and concluded at a quarter past eight.

Having detailed the various items of expenditure in the financial year 1869-70, when £75,434,000 was raised (the largest revenue ever collected in this country in any one year, with the exception of the three last years of the war with France), the right hon. gentleman proceeded to state that the revenue of 1869-70 exceeded that of the preceding year by £2,742,000, which he regarded as highly gratifying, regard being had to the fact that considerable reductions of taxation had simultaneously taken place. The total expenditure of 1869-70 was £67,564,000, which, deducted from the revenue (£75,434,000), left a surplus of £7,870,000. Out of this sum £4,300,000 had been paid in liquidation of charges on account of the Abyssinian expedition, making the net surplus £3,570,000. Some few accounts in reference to the expedition still remained to be adjusted with the Indian Government; but it might be inferred that the total Abyssinian expedition would be covered by £8,800,000. Out of the surplus the Government had also paid off £1,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds, and had purchased £134,000 worth of Exchequer Bills. The claims of the telegraph companies and other charges connected with the transfer of the service to the Post Office amounted to £6,750,000, out of which the Government had already paid £6,327,000, leaving a sum of £423,000 still payable. The money for the companies had been found by creating seven million of Consols, four millions of which had been placed in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners and the market had been fed with the balance so cautiously and dexterously that no one had any conception that so large an operation was going on. The average sum at which this three millions had been sold was £92 4s. 7½d. The Unfunded Debt was now reduced to £6,761,000, being the lowest that had been reached within the memory of living man.

Adverting next to the debts due to us by Spain and Portugal (amounting to upwards of £10,000,000), the right hon. gentleman explained that when, a few evenings before, he had referred to the subject, he had not intended to give offence to those Powers. He had spoken of the matter from a business-like and not from a political point of view, and he added his opinion that, as the time for asking payment had long since passed away, the better course would be to renounce the claim altogether.

Passing next to the financial year 1870-1, the right hon. gentleman said that the total estimated expenditure in 1869-70 was £67,113,000, whilst the estimated revenue for the year 1870-1 was £71,450,000, against £75,434,000 last year. Taking the revenue, therefore, at £71,450,000, and the expenditure at £67,113,000, there would remain a surplus of £4,337,000. To this sum he proposed to add £150,000, which he intended to

get by abolishing game licenses (which were difficult of collection, and could be easily evaded), and imposing, instead, a new license of 20s. per annum for carrying any description of firearms. This source of income would raise the surplus to £4,487,000.

With regard to the appropriation of this sum, he proposed to convert the Post-Office Savings Bank accretions into terminable annuities ending in 1885, which, calculated at £7 16s. per cent, would in the course of the financial year throw an increased charge on the Consolidated Fund of £190,000, while the annual charge thereafter would be at the rate of £547,000 per annum, leaving to whoever might be Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1885 a remission of income of £3,376,000.

Having adverted to the difficulty of dealing with the beer question in any manner that would give satisfaction either to the brewer or to the consumer, and explained that he had given up the matter in despair, except so far as to allow the use of sprouted barley as food for cattle, he proceeded to explain that he proposed to abolish the tax on foot hawks and also other certain small license duties collected from sellers of playing-cards, still-makers, soap manufacturers, paper-makers, and watch-case makers, producing a sum of £6000.

It was also proposed to revise the stamp duties and to equalise the duties between foreign and inland bills of exchange. These remissions would entail a loss upon the revenue of £200,000.

A further loss of £120,000 a year (of which, however, only £60,000 would fall on the present year) would accrue from the abolition of the impressed stamp on newspapers. It was also proposed to carry all newspapers of less than 6 oz. weight for a halfpenny, and to carry any other printed matter not exceeding 2 oz. for a halfpenny. The loss from these concessions would amount to £250,000.

The taxes on certain descriptions of locomotion having already been reduced, it was proposed to abolish the 5 per cent duty on railway passenger receipts, and likewise the exemptions now enjoyed by railway companies in respect of third-class passengers, and to impose instead a uniform charge of £1 per cent upon all traffic receipts. By this operation the revenue would lose £494,000 a year on the one hand, and gain £387,000 on the other, leaving a net remission of £107,000.

After all these remissions and concessions had been made, a large sum still remained to be distributed; and, with the view of equalising the pressure as much as possible, he proposed to remit a certain proportion of direct taxation and a certain proportion of indirect.

The income and property tax would be reduced by one penny in the pound, and the sugar duties would be cut down one half. The former operation would absorb £1,250,000, and the latter £2,350,000. This sweeping change in the sugar duties was suggested in the hope of settling the trade at once and for ever, and consequently he could not hold out any hope of further reduction of duty, much less its total abolition. The reduced duty would commence at once on raw sugar, but a delay of three weeks would take place in the case of refined sugar, to enable the holders to get rid of their stocks.

The total of the proposed abolitions and remissions would be as follows:—

Hawkers' licenses	...	...	£16,000
Small licenses	...	...	6,000
Remissions on plate-glass, hail-storm insurances, &c.	...	...	1,000
Stamps	...	...	50,000
Impressed stamps on newspapers	...	...	60,000
Postage on printed matter	...	...	125,000
Railway passengers' duty	...	...	108,000
Income tax (1d. in the pound)	...	...	1,125,000
Sugar duty (half remitted)	...	...	2,350,000

Total remissions... £3,966,000;

which, deducted from the excess of revenue, would leave a surplus of £331,000.

The right hon. gentleman concluded by placing in the hands of the Chairman a resolution reducing the duties on sugar by 50 per cent.

The usual desultory discussion followed Mr. Lowe's statement.

The resolutions imposing the sugar duty on the reduced scale and reimposing others in their original and amended shapes were ultimately put and agreed to.

On the House resuming, leave was given to the Lord Advocate to bring in a bill to amend and assimilate in certain respects the laws of England and Scotland relating to game.

Mr. Gladstone moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the law affecting such persons as have been reported guilty of corrupt practices, and who are now members of the House, and to recommend what proceedings, if any, should be taken by the House with respect to such members, and what alteration, if any, should be made in the law. An amendment was proposed by Mr. J. Lowther; but it was withdrawn, and the motion was carried.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at half-past two o'clock, but no business of importance was done. There was a long and animated conversation on the state of public business. Mr. Gladstone defended the Government against an allegation that it had attempted too much, and avowed his disappointment at the small progress which had been made with the principal measure of the Session.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was brought up, and, after some discussion, agreed to. Some notices of motion were given.

Mr. Macfie moved for a Select Committee to consider a report on the law relating to letters patent for inventions, but his address was interrupted by a count-out, and at a quarter-past five the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

The Treasury receipts and payments from the 1st to the 9th of April were published in Tuesday's *Gazette*. The former amounted to £1,232,450, and the latter to £5,070,055, of which by far the greater part was devoted to the interest on the National Debt.

Mr. Eborall has made his award in the dispute between the two great Scotch railways. The effect of the award is to entitle the North British Company to an equal position in every respect with the Caledonian Company at all Caledonian stations north of Perth.

With reference to our description last week of the new Post Office building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, we have to explain the statement that there will be two steam-engines on the basement floor for working the pneumatic tubes. These tubes are not to convey the mail-bags, but only to convey written messages, for telegraphing, to and from several of the out-offices in connection with the central telegraph-office in the new building. At present no mail-bags are sent to or from St. Martin's-le-Grand by the pneumatic tubes. The architect of the new building is Mr. James Williams, of her Majesty's Board of Works.

## LITERATURE.

*Episodes of Fiction; or, Choice Stories from the Great Novelists.* (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) This is a very dainty volume of the drawing-room type, and it contains selections from the works of Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Tobias Smollett, Lawrence Sterne, Horace Walpole, Oliver Goldsmith, Robert Pollock, William Beckford, William Godwin, Theodore Hook, Henry Mackenzie, Gerald Griffi, John Galt, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, L. E. L., M. S. Shelley, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Afra Behn, and Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald. It is a sort of "elegant extracts" in prose; and the excerpts do not follow in strict chronological order. But the order matters little, if the idea which prompted the collection be good. About that there will be two opinions. At the first blush there seems to be no more reason why poetry should be more adapted for extracts than prose is; but, when the writers of the prose are authors of fiction, one fears that the attraction exercised by the plot may be lost, whereas in poems the course of the story is generally of less importance than almost everything else. However, the episodes in the present case are well chosen, and the names of the authors are household words; and, therefore, if anything of the kind could command success, the compiler (whose name is not expressly mentioned) ought to be successful. Biographical introductions are prefixed to the selections; and the pages are beautified and enlivened with "numerous original illustrations by eminent artists, engraved on wood by R. Paterson." Samuel Richardson and Afra Behn are, perhaps, the writers from whose works it was particularly advisable to give extracts, for the former is so tediously long, and the latter so studiously indecent, that they might both of them, otherwise, fall into oblivion. Though, nowadays, so far as indecency goes, some novelists of Mrs. Behn's own sex bid fair to dispute with her the far from glorious palm.

*Hagar.* By the Author of "St. Olave's," "Janita's Cross," and "Meta's Faith." (Hurst and Blackett.) It is some time since we have read a novel that has pleased us so much as this one. The plot is thoroughly original, and is well developed by incidents and motives bearing a due proportion to the whole story. The style is pure, clear, and unaffected, while it here and there displays a beauty and force of expression, a touch of noble or tender emotion; and most of the characters are distinctly conceived, and effectively confronted with each other. Hagar Winter, from whose name the title of the book is derived, is a woman of extraordinary force of mind and fidelity to her self-imposed task; that of guarding the orphan child of her unhappy mistress through the perils of childhood and youth. Our interest in the labours and sacrifices, again and again renewed, by which she accomplishes this purpose of her lonely life, is not diminished by the chronic affliction that sometimes visits her with a fit of temporary insanity, and compels her to seek refuge in an asylum, leaving the motherless girl in the hands of other people. The character of Opal Darque is perhaps a little unreal; but that of her friend Ellie is nature itself. Miss Armitage is only too real. As for the men, Amos Durben, Mr. Guildenstern, Launcelot, and Gilbert Leslie, they are manifestly invented only to play their parts in the action; and their portraiture is of no great value. The subordinate folk of Morristhorpe village, particularly Joe Bletchley, the talkative farm labourer, and Widow Dobbinson, who also dearly loves a bit of chat, are true to the very life; and so is Lois Fletcher, the good-humoured adventurous busybody who brings the child home from Melbourne, and who knows the secret of its birth. The habits of mind and speech that prevail in the conversation of rustic society, not moulded and clipped into the forms prescribed by a school education, have seldom been represented with better success. In its moral tone and sentiment the story is Christian in a sound practical sense, with a fair appreciation of the facts of this world.

*Gustave Bergenroth. A Memorial Sketch.* By W. C. Cartwright, M.P., Author of "The Constitution of Papal Conclaves." (Edmonston and Douglas.) Little more than a twelvemonth has passed since the almost sudden death, at Madrid, of the enterprising and laborious German scholar who had been employed by the English Record Office to decipher the historical documents in the vast collection at Simancas. Bergenroth was a man of heroic energy, ardently and generously devoted to unselfish pursuits; one whose memory deserves this record, by his personal friend Mr. Cartwright, of a career that might have become illustrious with better opportunity of time and chance. Such men are less rare in Prussia, where he was reared, than in our wealth-worshipping and comfort-craving England; but their example, as well as the fruits of their enthusiastic toil, may profitably be made known in this country. The biographical anecdotes here put together, with many interesting private letters, present a mixture of various experiences at home and abroad, including Bergenroth's adventures at the German revolutionary crisis of 1849, his emigration to California, his subsequent life in London, and his lonely residence in the wretched Spanish village, near Valladolid, where he performed his difficult literary task. Appended to the memoir are several historical essays, not before published in English, but partly in German; their subjects are the trial and execution of Don Carlos, son of King Philip II. of Spain; the lifelong imprisonment of Queen Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and mother of the Emperor Charles V., on a false charge of insanity; and the insurrection of the English labourers or peasantry, led by Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. The researches of Mr. Bergenroth cast much light upon these curious historical themes.

*An Illustrated Natural History of British Moths.* By Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Tweedie.) There are ninety-two hundred species of moths in Great Britain and Ireland; and how many of our readers know how to distinguish a moth from a butterfly? They know, perhaps, that the one flies by day and the other by night; but they may learn from Mr. Newman to observe that the moth's body is not pinched in at the waist; that its feelers, or antennæ, have no knobs at the ends; and, lastly, that when a moth is at rest its wings do not stand upright back to back, like those of a reposing butterfly, but are laid flat on its body or folded round it. Here is a little lesson to begin with, which is already familiar to many a rustic child, but which many a scholar and philosopher has never yet learnt. In this handsome volume, with its great number of beautiful woodcuts, giving most accurate life-sized figures of all the species and of the most remarkable varieties of moth, the student of natural history will find an ample store of interesting knowledge, scientifically arranged for his comprehension. The learned author, with the assistance of the Rev. Harpur Crewe, Mr. Doubleday, and several other entomologists of repute, has been enabled to furnish minute descriptions, in almost every case, both of the perfect insect and the caterpillar, from actual inspection of the specimens. The places and times of their appearance are carefully recorded; and to people who live in the country, or who pass the summer months in the country, this book will afford a guide in a very instructive search.



## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA.

Rossini's greatest and final stage work, "Guillaume Tell," was given on Thursday week, at the Royal Italian Opera, in that version which has passed current here for many seasons. The late hour of commencement usual in this country necessitates some abbreviation of so long a work, but scarcely justifies the alterations at the close of the last act, which we should be glad to have restored to its original shape. The Arnoldo on the occasion referred to was Herr Wachtel, as during his last engagement here, four seasons since. If this gentleman has not all the requisites for this performance, he at least possesses those rare high chest notes which are here indispensable; and we must be content to forego some other qualifications seldom united therewith, or else be deprived of the hearing of one of the grandest masterpieces of stage music. The penetrating upper tones of Herr Wachtel's voice told with good effect in the duet with Tell in the first act, and still more in the subsequent trio with that character and Walter. Here, too, Herr Wachtel displayed more than his usual powers of expression in the incidental lament at the death of his father; and, altogether, his performance in this instance was superior to any that he has yet given since his reappearance. The great declamatory scene in the last act, "Corriam," with the following scale passage mounting to the high chest C, was given with much dramatic force and with the requisite vocal power. The singer, however, will do well to be chary of his special resources—holding them in reserve for such works as that now referred to, and not volunteering them in other cases where not absolutely required. The reception of Herr Wachtel in the performance referred to was favourable throughout. Madame Vanzini's execution of the music of Mathilde, including the exquisite romance "Selva opaca," was somewhat cold, not to say tame. Mdlles. Locatelli and Scalchi were efficient as Tell's son and wife; and Signori Graziani and Bagagiolo were, as heretofore, effective representatives of Tell and Walter—other characters having been filled (also as before) by Signori Marino, Tagliafico, &c. The Fisherman's song was given without much effect by Signor Laroeca. Signor Vianesi conducted; and the overture was, as usual, encoored from the allegro.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," on Saturday, offered little subject for comment, the Leonora of Mdlle. Titiens having again presented those dramatic and vocal merits which have so often been displayed by her in the same part. In the great scene including the Invocation to Hope and in the magnificent quartet in the last act this eminent artist's powers were specially evidenced and enthusiastically applauded. A first appearance was made on this occasion (as Marcellina) by Mdlle. Madigan, whose nervousness, great as it was, did not entirely disguise an agreeable voice and other qualifications, which her favourable reception and growing confidence will doubtless render more apparent. Dr. Gunz was the Florestan, as at Her Majesty's Theatre four or five seasons since, and sang the scene in the prison scene with much earnest pathos and passion. M. Petit looked and acted well as the tyrant Don Pizarro, his voice being of somewhat too light a quality to give due impressiveness to the music of the part. Signor Marino was a sufficiently lively Jacquin, and Signor Capponi a sturdy and kindly Rocco. The opera was preceded by the great Leonora Overture No. 3, which had to be repeated, as usual, the same having been the case with the beautiful quartet in the first act. Signor Beignani conducted on this occasion.

On Tuesday "Lucrezia Borgia" brought back Signor Naudin as Gennaro; and introduced a new singer, Mdlle. Cari, as Maffio Orsini. Of the well-known powerful performance of Mdlle. Titiens as Lucrezia—one of her best tragic parts—it is only necessary to say that it made the same impression as heretofore. The new contralto, or rather mezzo-soprano (an American), has a voice of agreeable and sympathetic quality, and her reception was highly favourable, especially in the well-known "Il Segreto," which was encoored, and the second verse repeated. We shall doubtless soon again have to speak of this young lady. Signor Naudin met with his usual success in the several important situations of the opera, and especially in the air introduced by him in the last act. Signor Graziani was again an effective representative of the Duke; and other characters were filled by Signori Marino, Tagliafico, &c. Signor Beignani again conducted.

## BACH'S "PASSION MUSIC."

This sublime composition was revived at the sixth of the Oratorio Concerts, which took place last week in Exeter Hall, instead of the usual locality of St. James's Hall. Bach is believed to have composed passion-music to texts compiled from that of each of the four Evangelists, one of them, according to Forkel, having been set twice, thus making five such works. Two of these, however, are now lost, and of the three that remain the "Matthæus" and the "Johannes Passions Musik" are all that are published and can be authenticated as Bach's, the former being by far the more elaborate and important of the two. This sublime composition was first publicly heard in England in 1858, through the agency of the Bach Society (since dissolved), and chiefly by the instrumentality of Professor Sterndale Bennett, who conducted the performance, which was repeated for the last time in 1862.

The Passion Music is treated in a mixed narrative, dramatic, and didactic style, the sufferings of the Saviour being detailed in passages from the Gospel, interspersed with comments and moral reflections, sometimes for choral, sometimes for solo voices. In the original, as in other German oratorios, besides several scriptural characters, the Saviour himself is personified, but this characterisation is judiciously dropped in the English adaptation, the text of which was admirably rendered by Miss F. H. Johnston on the occasion first referred to, and was again used in Wednesday's performance. As the work was originally intended for church use, its two portions divided by the sermon, and as the different links of narrative and comment form seventy-eight distinct pieces, the reason of the brevity of many of the movements is at once apparent. In all of them, however, the hand of masterly power and the conception of sublime genius are more or less evident; while some of the longer choruses and solos are of that grandeur and completeness in which Handel and Bach stand alone in sacred music.

Among the most important choral movements may be specified the opening grand double chorus, "Come, ye daughters," with its incidental use of the Lutheran chorale—a feature largely pervading the work, and intended to enlist the sympathies and occasional co-operation of the congregation. Elaboration of detail, combined with clearness of effect and elevated expression, characterise this noble chorus; another instance of similar qualities is the chorale "O man, thy heavy sin," with its wondrous surroundings of figurative vocal and fugal orchestral treatment. Of the high dramatic faculty possessed by Bach, the chorus "Have lightnings and thunders

in clouds disappeared?" is one of several proofs; while the closing lament over the accomplished sacrifice, "In tears of grief," is one of the noblest of choral dirges. Many of the solo pieces are also remarkable for power and expression—first, of those for the soprano; the arias "Break and die," "Jesus, Saviour," and the still more important "Have mercy" (the violin obbligato finely played by Herr Straus) produced the greatest effect, fervently sung as they were by Madame Rudersdorff. The last-named air belongs properly to the contralto. The solos for this voice were sung with excellent expression by Mdlle. Drasdil, who was particularly successful in the arias "Grief for sin," "Alas! now," and "Ah! Golgotha;" all which were most impressively delivered. The very difficult tenor music of the Evangelist was given by Mr. Cummings with effective declamation and genuine expression; the trying solo, "With Jesus I will watch," and the deeply-touching recitative passage recording Peter's denial of the Saviour, having been respectively given with admirable power and pathos. Mr. Lewis Thomas's resonant voice and impressive style were of great value in the recitatives and the one air left him, "Twas in the cool of eventide." The length of the work, and its uniform serious tone, justify some omissions in concert performance; but these should not have extended to the closing chorus of the first part—one of the finest of all the choral movements. The choruses were generally well sung—the highly-dramatic piece already mentioned, "Have lightnings and thunders," produced so marked an effect that it had to be repeated.

The performance altogether reflected great credit on Mr. Joseph Barnby, who conducted, and whose excellent choir (reinforced for the occasion) was supported by an effective orchestra. The hall was completely filled.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought forward, for the first time there, Mr. F. H. Cowen's manuscript symphony in C minor, which was noticed by us in terms of commendation on its first production at its composer's concert, in December last. Since then it has been revised and much improved by some condensation of the commencing portion and the substitution of a new finale, containing some very ingenious writing. The work was again well received on this occasion, particularly the Scherzo and Trio and the Allegretto, which have much character and melodious beauty, and are instrumented with great delicacy and variety. Herr Carl Reinecke's overture to "König Manfred" and his effective playing of Beethoven's first pianoforte concerto (in C) were also prominent features of Saturday's concert.

After an interval of eight years, Handel's "Solomon" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday (yesterday) week, with all those grand and imposing effects, choral and orchestral, which have been especially cultivated by this society and the conductor, Sir Michael Costa, whose large additions to the original instrumentation were conspicuous in the performance. The pomp and majesty of some of the choruses were well contrasted by the subdued effect of others, as in "May no rash intruder," the beauty of which caused an immediate call for its repetition. The solos, judiciously reduced from their original superabundance, were very effectively sung by Misses Edith Wynne and Vinta, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

Mr. Henry Leslie closed his fifteenth season last week with an excellent concert of sacred music of various schools, old and new. The admirable singing of his choir was, as usual, a prominent feature. Vocal solos were interspersed by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Poole, and Mr. G. Perren. During the next series of concerts (to commence on May 11) some of the great opera-singers and Mr. Sims Reeves are to appear.

The twelfth season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed this week, with the usual performance for the benefit of the director, Mr. S. Arthur Chappell. Three of the greatest pianists of the day—Madame Schumann, MM. Pauer and Hallé—were heard separately, and also associated in Bach's noble triple concerto in C major. Herr Joachim, too, contributed solos, besides leading Mendelssohn's quintet in B flat. Master Charles Le Jeune played two organ pieces, Signor Piatti was the other soloist, and Miss Edith Wynne the vocalist. The concerts will re-commence in November.

That well-managed and highly serviceable institution the Royal Society of Musicians held its 132nd anniversary festival last Saturday, under the presidency of Prince Christian, supported by Sir J. Pakington, M.P.; Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., and other men of eminence and note. The proceedings of the evening, oratorical and musical, were highly interesting, and the result of subscriptions gave a total of £300.

Miss Louisa Pyne (Madame Bodda-Pyne) made the first of her four farewell appearances in a performance of "The Messiah," given on Tuesday night by the National Choral Society, conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin, at St. James's Hall, instead of, as heretofore, at Exeter Hall. The well-known singer was received with that favour which is due to one who has long been deservedly held in high public esteem.

Mr. Henry T. Holland has been appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office.

The Bishop of Moray and Ross has declined the offer of translation to the Bishopric of Edinburgh.

Sir W. Armstrong has presented £2500 to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, to help to carry out extensions.

The Irish Church Commissioners have begun to hear appeals under the Disestablishment Act.

The Rev. Mr. Gilfillan delivered a lecture on Sir Walter Scott, on Thursday week, in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, to a large audience—Professor Masson in the chair.

The Irish emigration season has fairly set in, and large numbers of emigrants are leaving Queenstown for the United States by every steamer.

The Rev. Charles Leslie has been appointed Bishop of Kilmore. The new prelate will receive the revenues of the see until Jan. 1 next.

A sad colliery accident occurred at Bathgate, near Edinburgh, on Saturday. The woodwork of a pit shaft took fire, and of fifty-six persons who were in the workings at the time seven perished.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the mail-steamer Normandy was brought to a close on Monday. The Court decided that the Normandy, by a breach of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, was solely to blame for the disastrous occurrence. The magistrate and assessors were further of opinion that the master of the Mary did all that lay in his power to avoid a collision and to save life, and therefore returned to him his certificate. At the same time the Court adversely commented on the irresolute conduct of the second mate of the Mary, when dispatched to render assistance to the Normandy. Had he obeyed the orders given to him, more lives might possibly have been saved.

## THE THEATRES.

On Saturday the comedy of "New Men and Old Acres" resumed its place on the boards of the Haymarket, and was received with the usual marks of approbation. It was followed by the old farce of "No Song, No Supper," which was well rendered. Two new appearances also gave satisfaction—Mr. Osborne as the miller, Crop, who sang with force and character; and Miss Fosbroke as Nelly, who was in all respects suited to the part.

A benefit was given to Mr. H. J. Montague, at the Princess's, on Saturday. The house was well filled and the performance satisfactory. Mr. Montague will now pass with a prestige from the old theatre to his new one in the Strand, the Vaudeville, which opens this evening with a new comedy, by Mr. Halliday, called "For Love or Money;" a new burlesque by Conway Edwards, entitled "Don Carlos;" and a new farce, by F. Hay, named "Cupboard Love."

The story of Mr. Rowe's new farce, entitled "Sampson's Wedding," produced last week at the Lyceum, sets forth how Sampson Green (Mr. Wilmot), dyer and scourer, transferred his affections from his moneyless cousin, Patty Smallweed (Miss De Lisle), to Sophonisba Chuckles (Miss L. Wilson), who holds a fortune of three thousand pounds; how he becomes inebriated on the night before the wedding, and flirts, at Highbury Barn, with Mrs. Mackintosh (Miss Morgan), who learns his address, and, parting suddenly from him, leaves her shawl in his possession; how next morning he finds himself in want of his wedding-suit, his tailor not having sent it home; how Horatio Figgins (Mr. G. F. Neville), a penny-a-liner, attiring himself in the garments left for dyeing and scouring, proceeds to church with the bride instead of himself; and how Mrs. Mackintosh arrives to claim her shawl. It is now that the direst misfortunes begin. The lady is followed by her husband, a Major of the Bombay Bounceables (Mr. G. Vincent), who discovers his wife in an equivocal position with Sampson, who is now attired in uniform, and about to hasten to church. The Major, however, forces him to a duel on the spot, which is conducted in a ludicrous manner, and continues until the wedding party returns—Sophonisba having married Horatio instead of Sampson. Poor Green is thus driven to seek the best consolation he can obtain, and returns to his old love, Patty Smallweed, who consents to marry him. Out of such slight materials much sport may be manufactured; and Mr. Rowe has contrived to give the audience abundant opportunity for uproarious laughter.

The Drury Lane season closed, on Saturday week, with Mr. Chatterton's benefit. The theatre was crowded. Mr. J. L. Toole appeared on the occasion, as Mr. Spriggins, in "Ici on Parle Français," supported by Mr. H. Irving and Mr. Ashley. Mr. T. C. King, also, performed in an act from "Hamlet." Other scenes followed from "Peep o' Day," "A Regular Fix," and "The Willow Copse," so that there was abundant variety. The performance gave satisfaction.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. John Wood, who is stated to be seriously ill, the part of Pocahontas, in the burlesque of "La Belle Sauvage," is now performed by Miss Emily Thorne. The lady sings well, and looks magnificent: her permanent engagement would much strengthen the management.

On Monday the Holborn Theatre will reopen, under the management of Mr. T. C. Burleigh, with a new piece, by George Roberts, Esq., entitled "Behind the Curtain."

## THE PARIS DOG SHOW.

In spite of what that class of people who will never admit that Frenchmen can know anything about dogs or horses may say to the contrary, there is no doubt but that our neighbours across the Channel have of late years made tremendous progress in everything connected with sport and the farm. The cattle, horse, and poultry shows which are held annually at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, have done the greatest credit both to their country and to the societies of gentlemen by which they have been organised; and horse-racing is now looked upon by the major portion of the crowds who swarm upon the turf at Longchamps, Chantilly, Vincennes, or La Marche on a race day as quite a serious thing. Instead of horses being sent over from England to carry off all the prizes of any value, as used to be the case, it now often happens that French horses, or, at all events, horses bred and trained in France, are sent to England to compete in some of our principal races, in which they have on several occasions proved themselves very disagreeable antagonists.

The latest event in the sporting world of Paris is the dog show in the Champs Elysées, a drawing of which by M. Lançon, representing some of the finest specimens of dogs exhibited in the show, is given on page 400. The show, which contains some very good specimens of watch and fancy dogs is singularly deficient in sporting breeds; and, as generally happens in private enterprises of this description, which are organised with a view of putting money into somebody's pocket, a considerable amount of dissatisfaction appears to reign among exhibitors with reference to the manner in which the prizes have been distributed. It is to be hoped that before long the Government, or some association like that of the Société Hippique Française, will take the matter in hand, and thus do away with all these paltry speculations, which are doubtless very beneficial to the manager of the affair, but for which the exhibitors and the public provide the profits.

The large dog at the top of the page is the animal which received the first prize for watch-dogs. It is a cross between the famous African sloughi, so few of which are to be met with in Europe, and the Bordeaux mastiff, and is exhibited by M. Muller, of Nancy. In the left corner is a long-haired Peruvian bitch, which arrived too late to compete for a prize; and beneath her are two very fine bull-terriers, exhibited by M. Bertholin. In the right corner are two poodles, French and foreign, named respectively Caniche and Pacha. In the middle of the page, on the right, is the thoroughbred English bull-dog, who carried off the first prize; and on the left is a superb half-bred Newfoundland, named Pathos, which is certainly one of the finest animals in the exhibition. At the bottom of the page we have a dog from the Pyrenees, a greyhound, and a very fine pair of briquets, named Brunette and Milord, belonging to the Count d'Estournelles.

It was resolved on Monday, at a meeting at Newport, to establish a Chamber of Commerce at Monmouth.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* tells us that Russia has taken her "first step backward from the Oxus." Samarcand has been restored to the King of Bokhara. The contraction of their advanced line, remarks the correspondent, will prove as damaging to Russian prestige in India and Central Asia as it is favourable to that of England, which has been increasing ever since the Umballah meeting.





PRIZE DOGS AT THE PARIS DOG SHOW.  
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



### THE LATE CHARLES GREEN.

This ingenious person, who, during a long life, contributed so largely to the enlightenment as well as the amusement of the public by air-navigation, merits notice beyond that of a mere obituary record. He died last week in his eighty-fifth year. We have engraved his portrait, from the photograph of Messrs. Mayall, of Regent-street.

It may be interesting to sub-join some of the leading results which Mr. Green has contributed to the subject of aerostatics. His aerial chronology dates from July 19, 1821, when he made his first ascent in a balloon inflated with coal gas, which he substituted for hydrogen. This was one of the great outdoor sights provided for the people in St. James's Park on the coronation day of George IV. Hitherto, balloons had been inflated with hydrogen gas by a slow chemical process, made in casks, whence it was conveyed by hose into the balloon. Coal gas proved more economical as well as certain; and the success of Mr. Green vastly increased the facilities of balloon ascents. Between the above date and May, 1850, Green made 142 ascents from London only. The pursuit appears to have had a special attraction for the family of the Greens, ten persons of that name having ascended in balloons.

In the autumn of 1835 Green ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, and remained up during the night. Green descended at Walthamstow, where his companion left him, and Green took in his friend's weight of ballast, which would be more disposable in case of being carried out to sea. Next morning Green descended near Downham, in Suffolk; he then reascended, and finally came to anchor near the town of Lynn. "I remained," says Green, "in the air altogether about thirteen hours, and from the zigzag direction of my course, must have travelled about 150 miles. From the very trifling loss of power the balloon sustained



THE LATE MR. CHARLES GREEN, THE AERONAUT.

during the whole of the time, I judged that I might have remained up for at least five days and nights."

This ascent proved so attractive that, in the following year, Green constructed for the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens a vast balloon, 150 ft. in circumference, and 80 ft. in height when inflated and with the car attached. To inflate this balloon with pure hydrogen gas would cost about £250; with coal gas, about £70, at the high price of that day. The expense of constructing this vast balloon is stated at £2100; the cost of the 2000 yards of silk being £700. We paid a visit to Vauxhall Gardens during the construction of this huge balloon. A strange sight it was, with the scores of sewers at work—when sewing-machines were not. On Sept. 9, 1836, Mr. Green made his first ascent in this balloon, taking with him three other persons named Green and five others, though there was buoyancy enough to have taken up twenty persons. The balloon crossed the Thames several times, and descended near Cliffe, in Kent. In the same year, Nov. 7, Mr. Green, Mr. Monck Mason, and Mr. Holland ascended in this balloon, and in the short space of one hour from the time of quitting England were floating tranquilly, though rapidly, above the shores of our French neighbours. They descended at Weilburg, in the grand duchy of Nassau, in eighteen hours—the voyage exceeding an extent of 500 British miles. Provisions, which had been calculated for a fortnight's consumption, in case of emergency; ballast, to the amount of upwards of a ton in weight, disposed in bags; together with an unusual supply of cordage and implements, occupied the bottom of the car; while all around the hoop and elsewhere hung cloaks, carpet-bags, barrels of wood and copper, coffee-warmer, barometers, telescopes, lamps, wine-jars, and spirit-flasks, with many other articles, designed to serve the purposes of a voyage to regions where



VALLEY OF THE ACONCAGUA, CHILI.  
SEE PAGE 405.



once forgotten, nothing could be again supplied. Of the voyage Mr. Monck Mason published a very interesting account.

In July, 1837, Mr. Green ascended from Vauxhall Gardens in his great balloon, with Mr. Cocking in his parachute attached. It resembles an inverted open umbrella; and when Cocking cut the connecting-rope from the balloon, the parachute collapsed, and he fell to the earth with great velocity, and was taken up dead, at Lee, near Blackheath. The result had been nearly equally fatal to the persons in the car of Green's balloon, which shot up so rapidly that the gas was forced out; and for nearly five minutes they suffered great pain. Most luckily, they had provided a large silken bag full of atmospheric air and furnished with two metal tubes; these they applied to their mouths, and were thus enabled to breathe. Without such a precaution, suffocation would have been inevitable. In the above month, Mr. Green, with two companions, made, in the Nassau balloon, an ascent to ascertain whether the same difficulties existed with regard to respiration in a very rarefied atmosphere by persons ascending with a balloon to any great altitude, as have been felt and described by persons who have ascended lofty mountains. The greatest altitude reached was 19,335 ft., or three miles and a half and 855 ft. At no period of their voyage did the aeronauts experience the slightest inconvenience in respect to difficulty of respiration; they breathed with the utmost ease and as freely as when walking on the earth's surface.

On Sept. 10, 1838, Mr. Green and Mr. Rush ascended from Vauxhall Gardens in the Nassau balloon, and descended at Lewes, in Sussex, having reached the then greatest altitude ever attained—27,146 ft., or five miles 746 ft. In 1840 Mr. Green purchased the Nassau balloon for £500.

Among other interesting results, Mr. Green relates his experiences of the variety of currents in our atmosphere influencing the rates of his aerial travelling. At a great elevation he found the north-west current generally prevalent throughout the year, without reference to the direction of the wind near the earth; this constant current being at an elevation of from 13,000 ft. to 14,000 ft. This upper current carried his balloon at the rate of six miles an hour, whilst the lower current wafted it at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In one of his ascents from Liverpool he entered the constant current at an elevation of 14,000 ft., and descended into a lower south-east current at the height of 12,000 ft.—the former carrying his balloon at the rate of five miles, and the latter at the rate of eighty miles, an hour. He thus travelled ninety-seven miles in fifty-eight minutes, and often at sixty to eighty miles an hour. Mr. Green's experimental results in steering balloons would occupy more space to detail than we can afford. The problem in aerial navigation which remains to be solved is, to move through the air in any desired direction.

In August, 1847, he made a perilous ascent at Frankfort, when, just after a violent peal of thunder, the balloon rose almost immediately under the clouds from which the storm proceeded. When at about 4500 ft. high, and on a level with them, several electrical discharges afforded the opportunity of observing the effect of lightning upon the air, as the clouds and the balloon were going abreast of each other at only a few hundred yards' distance. The air was very much disturbed, as if full of eddies, which agitated the balloon a good deal. Every fresh discharge communicated a vibrating motion to the balloon and caused it to oscillate considerably, while the rain falling on the earth made a noise like a waterfall at a great distance. After being up about an hour, the aeronaut descended at Windecken.

The results of scientific balloon ascents made by Mr. John Welch, of the Kew Observatory, have been communicated to the Royal Society and the British Association, who acknowledge the admirable way in which Mr. Green managed his balloon, and the zeal and intelligence with which he went into the enterprise.

A site for the new Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Asylum has been granted by the Liverpool Corporation in the Newsham Park, one of the new parks recently thrown open to the public.

St. Giles's is not the festering mass of debased humanity it once was. Air and light have been let into it, and home missions have imparted to it some sweetness. Still there is ample verge in the Seven-dials' purlieus for unhandled charity and Christian love to exert their chastening influence. An unassuming pamphlet, recently issued, being "A Brief Record of One Year's Voluntary Christian Work among the Poor of St. Giles's," bears testimony to the noble and successful efforts of benevolence in this haunt of poverty, ignorance, and vice. Besides the religious services set on foot by this association, there are house-to-house visiting, a lending library, instructive lectures and dissolving-views, a penny savings-bank, mothers' meetings and children's sewing-classes, a soup-kitchen, a relief fund, summer excursions, free teas, and Christmas dinners. In these and kindred good works more than £600 (of which nothing is absorbed in salaries) has been expended during the past year. It is not the privilege of many to take an active part in such a good work as this; but some may wish to help it, and such will be glad to know that the mission is superintended by Mr. George Hatton, of 12, Ampton-place, Gray's-inn-road; and that the bankers are Messrs. Twining, of the Strand.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The affairs of Benjamin Higgs, of Central Gas Company notoriety, were before the Court of Bankruptcy last Saturday. It was stated that great difficulty had occurred in realising the estate, but hopes are held out that the creditors will be paid in full. The Central Gas Company has made a claim of £70,000 on the estate, but it is doubtful whether the company will be allowed to prove for the embezzled money.

The Irishwoman charged with stealing the child of the master and mistress in whose house she was a domestic servant has been apprehended, brought up on Tuesday at Clerkenwell Police Court, and remanded. The detectives do not appear to have exhibited their traditional shrewdness in the matter. The woman disappeared with the child on Monday morning week, and, although a full description of her appearance and dress was published, she has been at large until Monday night, when, in the very street in which prosecutor lived, she was recognised and seized by a Mrs. Holles. Even then, according to that witness's statement, no policeman came near for twenty minutes, during which time the prisoner fought hard to get away. The prisoner eventually confessed that the child was in the adjacent workhouse, and it was found there. It had been discovered almost naked on the door-step of the Islington police-station, the poor little thing having been stripped and its clothes pawned.

At a sitting of the Central Criminal Court, last week, three more prisoners, who had been convicted of robbery with violence, were sentenced to the punishment of the lash. George Wells, who stole a diamond ring from the shop of a jeweller in Ludgate-hill, valued at £57, was ordered to be imprisoned for eighteen months, with hard labour.

The April Quarter Sessions for Middlesex began on Monday, before Sir W. H. Bodkin and Deputy Assistant Judge Cox, who has succeeded Mr. Payne. The calendar contained the names of seventy-three prisoners.

Two butchers were before the London magistrates yesterday week. In one case a man named Pizzey, who made and sold sausages, was found guilty of having a quantity of tainted meat intended for food on his premises. He was fined £10 and £3 15s. costs. In the second instance a man named Moore pleaded guilty to having sent diseased meat to the London market. This was his second conviction, and he was therefore ordered to be kept in prison for three months, without the option of a fine.

A case came on for trial at the Monaghan Assizes in which it was discovered that a brother of one of the prisoners in the dock was serving as a juror. Judge Keogh commented on the fact, and in strong terms censured the want of care shown by some of the persons responsible for the due administration of justice in the county.

In Killarney, on Tuesday, a man was found guilty of having caused the burning of quantities of hay and corn in the county of Kerry. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The execution of Rutherford for murder was fixed for Monday morning, at Bury St. Edmunds; but, a strong medical report having been presented to the Home Secretary to the effect that a cicatrice in the neck of the condemned would lead to protracted suffering, a reprieve has been granted.

Another agrarian murder is reported from Tipperary. The victim is Patrick Kirwan, a bailiff, latterly in the service of a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. The unfortunate man was found with his head beaten in. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, April 9:—

In London the births of 2358 children—1207 boys and 1151 girls—were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same week were 1631. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2110 and the deaths 1454 per week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2321 births and 1599 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 37 and the deaths 32 above the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 289 deaths, including 8 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 71 from scarlet fever, 61 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus, 18 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 12 from simple continued fever, 2 from relapsing fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. Measles continues to be more fatal in the central districts than in any other group. The deaths from phthisis were 198, from bronchitis 259, from pneumonia 107, and from heart disease 69. To accident or negligence 43 deaths were ascribed: among these were 12 cases of fractures and contusions, 9 deaths by burns or scalds, 9 by drowning, and 10 by suffocation. Ten suicides were recorded. Two children died of accidental suffocation—the one, aged three years, from swallowing a halfpenny; and the other, aged 8 months, from swallowing a marble. In the public institutions of the metropolis 263 deaths were registered during the week.

During the week 4987 births and 3759 deaths were registered in London and nineteen

other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 26 per 1000; Portsmouth, 28; Norwich, 22; Bristol, 31; Wolverhampton, 26; Birmingham, 23; Leicester, 23; Nottingham, 30; Manchester, 30; Salford, 28; Bradford, 31; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 27; Hull, 24; Sunderland, 18; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 29 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 34 per 1000; and in Dublin, 25.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 33 per 1000 persons living—smallpox causing 118 of the deaths; the deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 7th inst., gave an annual rate of 35 per 1000; and in Vienna during the week ending the 2nd inst., a rate of 33 per 1000.

Mr. John J. H. Saint has been appointed Recorder of Newark, in the place of Mr. Bristowe, M.P.

The papermakers of Lancashire, Cheshire, and other counties, have resolved to raise the price of all kinds of paper 10 per cent.

A new Congregational church, of a more than ordinarily ornamental character, was opened for public worship at Exeter last week. Its cost will be nearly £10,000, and it will seat 1000 persons. It has a spire 155 ft. high. Nearly £700 was collected after the morning service.

The differences between the ex-Queen and King of Spain have been terminated by the decision of the arbitrators mutually selected to arrange the delicate questions in dispute. A separation *de corps et des biens* has been agreed to. Don Francisco d'Assise, who had claimed half the joint fortunes of himself and wife, is to receive a yearly allowance of 200,000*fr.*, the capital of which is to be safely invested. The provision for the children is also to be secured, that for the Prince of the Asturias amounting to 4,000,000*fr.* It is uncertain whether during the minority of the Prince the interest is to be received by the parents jointly or by the ex-Queen Isabella alone. Don Francisco has already hired an *appartement de garçon* in the Rue des Ecuries d'Artois.

There are sanguine expectations that the proposal made last month in the court of proprietors of the Bank of England to invest a small fraction of the unemployed reserve to provide money for annuities of £100 per annum to widows of officers who have, during a long term of years, faithfully discharged their duties, will be substantially adopted by the directors.

The Belgian journals announce the death, at Brussels, at the age of sixty-eight, of Charles de Beriot, the celebrated violinist, and widower of the still more celebrated vocalist, Madame Malibran.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in the Stock Exchange has been on an extensive scale, and the fluctuations in prices have been rather unimportant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget has exercised a favourable influence over the Consol Market, and prices have risen  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. For Delivery the quotation has been 94 to 94  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and for the May Account, 94 3-16 to 94 5-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 92  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Exchequer Bills, par to 6s. prem.; India Five per Cents have been done at 113 to 113  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.; Bank Stock has marked 231 to 233.

In Colonial Government Securities the transactions have been on a moderate scale, at about late rates:—Canada Six per Cents, 187  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 188; Ditto Five per Cents, 96 to 97; New South Wales Five per Cents, 187  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 188; 101 to 102; New Zealand Six per Cents, 189  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 190; Ditto, Consolidated, 97 to 98; and Victoria, 189  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 190.

In consequence of the announcement contained in the Budget of the reduction of the 5 per cent duty on the passenger traffic to a tax of 1 per cent on the gross receipts from all sources, there has been a strong demand for English Railway Stocks during the week, and an important advance has been established in the value of most lines. Indian Stocks have been dealt in to a fair extent, and Canadian Shares, with a fair inquiry, have been disposed of at extreme quotations; but Foreign Shares have been depressed. Caledonian, 75  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 75  $\frac{3}{4}$  ex div.; Great Eastern, 40  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 41; Great Northern, 119  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 120; Ditto, A, 126 to 126  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western, 69  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 129 to 130; London and Brighton, 46  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 46  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; London and North-Western, 127  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 127  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; London and South-Western, 89 to 90; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52 to 52  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Metropolitan, 78  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 78  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Midland, 125  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 126; North-Eastern—Berwick, 134  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 135  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Leeds, 90 to 90  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, York, 132  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 133  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South-Eastern, 78  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 78  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 108  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Indian, 113 to 114; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Great Indian Peninsula, 110 to 111; Great Western of Canada, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17; Madras, 108 to 109; Oude and Rohilkund, 106  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 107; and Seinde, 107 to 108.

The Foreign Bond market has been firm, on the whole. No appreciable effect has been wrought on Spanish Securities by the turbulent movements in the Peninsula, holders being confident in the strength of the Government to maintain order. Peruvian and Brazilian have been steady, in consequence of the death of Lopez and the termination of the Paraguayan war. Russian have been steady, and Italian have been without material change. Turkish have been quiet, but firm. Egyptian have been unsettled by the proposed introduction of the Daira loan; but the tendency recently has been more favourable. Argentine, 1888, 90 to 91; Brazilian, 1865, 88  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 89  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chilean, 1867, 97  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 98; Egyptian, 1868, 80  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 81  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Government Railway Debentures, 99  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 100  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican, 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15; Peruvian, 1865, 85  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 86  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese, 1869, 32  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 33  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Russian, 1862, 80  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 81  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 92  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Nicolas Railway Bonds, 69  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70; Ditto, 1870, 84 to 84  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spanish, 1867, 28 to 28  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, 1869, 60 to 60  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Turkish, 1865, 69  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70; Ditto Five per Cents, 47 to 47  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Italian, 1861, 54  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 55.

For American Securities there has been a healthy inquiry, and the movements have been favourable. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 88  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88  $\frac{3}{4}$  ex coupon; Ditto, 1865, 87  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88 ex coupon; Ditto, 1867, 89  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 89  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 28 to 29; Erie Shares, 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21; and Illinois Central, 112 to 113.

For Bank Shares there has been a moderate inquiry, at

about late rates. Agra A, 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11; Alliance, 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Anglo-Austrian, 15 to 17 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15; Imperial Ottoman, 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3  $\frac{3}{4}$  prem.; London and County, 48 to 49; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; London and Westminster, 59 to 60; and Union of London, 36  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 37  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In Telegraph Shares a steady, but not active, business has been transacted, at about previous quotations. Anglo-American, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; British Indian Extension, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  dis.; British Indian Submarine, 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Mediterranean Extension, 6 to 7; French Cable, 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Submarine, 238 to 240; and West India and Panama, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in quietly:—Credit Foncier of England, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; General Credit and Discount, par to  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; Hooper's Telegraph Works,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dis to par; Indiarubber and Gutta-Percha Telegraph Works, 49 to 51; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 37  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 37  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

There has been a fair demand for money during the week. The supply of capital has been tolerably good, but very few transactions in three-month's paper have been effected under 3 per cent. On the Continent there has been a fair supply of capital. The markets have been tolerably firm, but the rates have been unaltered.

The bullion movements during the week have been unimportant. The arrivals have been limited, but there has been no inquiry for export.

As regards the exchanges, there has been only a moderate demand for bills, and the rates have been without change.

The prospectus has appeared of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Gas Company (Limited), with a capital of £70,000, in £10 shares, to carry out a concession for the introduction of gas into the city of San Paulo.

The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company recommend a further dividend of 6s. per share for the nine months ending Jan. 31 last.

With reference to the Turkish Railway Lottery Loan, it is said that arrangements will be made by which the dealings in the stock will be recognised as legal by the Parisian authorities.

The directors of the Bahia Gas Company recommend a dividend of 10 per cent per annum on the preference and of 3 per cent per annum on the ordinary shares.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—Notwithstanding the limited supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, the demand for all qualities ruled very inactive, and prices again tended downwards. Foreign wheat met a retail inquiry, and Russian descriptions were 1s. per quarter cheaper. Town-made flour was unaltered in value; but foreign and country marks could only be disposed of at some reduction. Barley changed hands slowly, at late rates. Malt was dull, at nominal currencies. Maize was in demand, and supplies being short, prices advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Oats sold freely on former terms; but beans and peas ruled inactive.

Wednesday.—There was no change to notice in the grain trade to-day. Wheat ruled very dull of sale, and the quotations were almost nominal. The general tendency of prices was downwards. Spring corn of all descriptions was firm, and prices were well supported. In flour there was very little doing, and values remained nominally unaltered.

Arrivals of Grain.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 520; barley, 200; malt, 670; beans, 150; peas, 90 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 7430; barley, 22,190; oats, 13,540; maize, 10,580; beans, 600 qrs.; flour, 370 sacks, 14,510 barrels.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—59,869 quarters of wheat sold last week at an average price of 42s. 8d.; 21,452 qrs. of barley at 34s. 11d.; and 4375 qrs. of oats at 20s. 9d. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.; and of household ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Fine English clover has commanded very full prices. Trefoils have ruled steady. Canary and mustard have maintained late rates.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; canary, 42s. to 80s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; red clover, 56s. to 70s.; white ditto, 70s. to 90s. per cwt.; linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—A moderate business has been concluded in tea, but the public sales of Indian sorts have gone off somewhat irregularly.

Sugar.—On the announcement of the reduction in the duty an active demand set in, but the market has been very irregular, and the sales have not been extensive. Prices of fine descriptions show an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d., but common qualities are only about 6d. per cwt. dearer. The stock in London is now 75,901 tons, against 61,912 tons in 1869.

Coffee.—The coffee auctions have passed off without spirit, and prices are from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower. No little disappointment exists on account of the non-reduction of the duty, as was anticipated. Stock in London, 18,900 tons, against 13,240 tons last year.

Rice.—The market has continued very inactive, but values are without change. Stock, 42,515 tons, against 37,655 tons last year.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands, at the late decline in the quotations. Stock, 21,237 puns, against 22,896 puns. last year. Brandy is without change in value.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have progressed steadily, and the opening rates of the series have been well maintained. The attendance of both home and foreign buyers has been good.

Fatstock.—The arrivals have been on a limited scale; but the demand has not ruled very active, and no improvement can be reported in prices, except for very choice qualities.

Hops.—There has been scarcely anything passing in the hop market. All descriptions have ruled extremely dull of sale, and prices have had a further downward tendency.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 42  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s.; spot; English brown rape, £42 to £42 5s.; refined, £44 10s.; foreign £46 to £46 10s. Cotton and olive oils are inactive. Fine Lagos palm is obtainable at £40 10s.

Tallow.—Market quiet, at 45s. for Y.C. spot, and 46s. for last three months.

Coal.—Newcastle, 14s. to 16s.; Sunderland, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per ton.

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### THE CREUZOT COLLIERY AND IRONWORKS.

The renewed strike and further actual disturbances among the workpeople, employed by Messrs. Schneider and Co., in their great establishment at Creuzot, have been noticed by our Paris correspondent during the last week or two. We have more than once before taken occasion to refer to the notable industrial and social condition of Creuzot; and our readers will look with some interest at the view of that place, which fills our large Engraving. The following description is borrowed from a chapter of "Notes on Burgundy," by the late Mr. C. R. Weld:—

"Sitting one evening in the vine-trellised bower of a gentleman who owns and occupies during summer and autumn one of the most charming châteaux in Burgundy, above Sautenay, near the crest of the Côte d'Or, I beheld, afar off in the west, a dark cloud blotting the pure sky, which

passed not away, but hung persistently over the country. Inquiring what it arose from, I was informed that the cloud resulted from the great ironworks of Le Creuzot, which, from the small proportions of a local forge set up in 1769, have grown to be among the most extensive and important in Europe.

"The name of this celebrated establishment is probably familiar to the reader, who may have seen and been greatly interested by, as the writer was, the numerous objects exhibited by the company of Le Creuzot at the last Paris International Exposition. But it is also probable that, in viewing those interesting objects, the reader had no clear idea of the position of Le Creuzot. The works, not being on any trunk line of railway, are very rarely visited. The best and easiest route to Le Creuzot is by the railway which branches from the Paris and Lyons line at Chagny, south of Beaune, to Montchanin, and thence by another line, communicating with Nevers, which passes close to the works. My determination

to visit the place was strengthened by the promise of a letter of introduction to an English civil engineer, who rents a château near Le Creuzot, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a large number of locomotives for the Russian Government.

"Between Beaune and Montchanin the country is extremely picturesque, swelling in many places to elevations too lofty for the cultivation of the vine, and clothed principally by woods which form a portion of the great forest of Le Morvan. The railway winds among hills, affording you tempting glimpses of rich valleys, narrowing occasionally to glens, through which brawl clear streams, having a very trouty appearance. Such is the scenery through which you are too quickly whirled, till, with an almost theatrical effect, on the rail taking a sudden bend, emerging from the hills, you seem to enter another world.

"The sky, lately so pure, is now blackened with volumes of dense smoke pouring from various chimneys;



SEIZURE OF CASKS, WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION, ON BOARD THE DUBLIN STEAMER WINDSOR.

while, long ere the railway stops at the station of Le Creuzot, you are almost deafened by the uproar of the ponderous engines, steam-hammers, and six furnaces, all in ceaseless activity. Swarthy and dusky figures, coming and going, take the place of comely peasants seen a few minutes before. Among the vines, and under the spreading walnut-trees, locomotives puff and shriek, and whistle up and down the railway intersecting the vast works. Huge beams of ever-toiling steam-engines rise and fall as they raise coal from vast depths, while pumping-shafts, with all their pistons and their gear, are in full swing. Above and beyond all this din and activity looms the grim town of Le Creuzot, now possessing a population of 25,000 souls, all more or less connected with the works.

"Provided with an order, without which the works cannot be seen, and, under the guidance of a young English gentleman, a pupil of my friend, I saw all that was interesting, and more than visitors are generally allowed to see. It was only on account of my being accompanied by him that the gate-keeper allowed me to pass into the iron-plate rolling department, which is kept secret. Here enormous iron plates are rolled by machinery supposed to give the iron a more even

surface than that employed in other works. Rails for railways are also made in this department. But iron-rolling is not my business, and if there are secrets connected with that operation at Le Creuzot, they remained secrets to me.

"The greater portion of the iron ore worked at Le Creuzot is obtained at the junction of Beaune and Maconnais. The locality is marked by two remarkable elevations, on which the armies of Rome and Gaul often encamped. This ore yields 28 per cent of iron; it is spread over a vast area, the extent of which is unknown. The vein, which in no place is more than 130 ft. from the surface, averages 6 ft. 6 in. in thickness. The ore is conveyed by a railway, especially constructed for the purpose, to Le Creuzot, where it is passed through gigantic blasting-furnaces of the most approved construction. It is an interesting sight to see the regularity with which the ore-laden transport arrives at the works. By an ingenious arrangement the waggons tilt their contents, with great rapidity, into the yawning furnaces; and within two hours of the time the ore is drawn from the mine it is converted into iron.

"Large as is the supply of iron ore from Maconnais, it by no means meets the requirements of Le Creuzot, which is fed

by other mines. Among them is the famous Algerian mine of magnetic iron ore, at Mokta el Haddad, which yields no less than 65 per cent of excellent iron. The proverbial 'nothing like leather' might in these days with considerable justice be applied to iron. To England, at least, this metal is of paramount importance; but it is even more valuable when converted into steel. M. Schneider, whose success is greatly due to his keeping pace with all improvements, in order to meet the great and ever-increasing demand for steel, has lately erected immense works for carrying on the Bessemer and other steel-making processes.

"Familiar as the Englishman probably is with ironworks, it would be superfluous to give a detailed description of those of Le Creuzot, which only differ from ironworks generally by being of vast proportions. Perhaps the most important department is that of the forges, contained in a shed covering no less than 12 hectares (29-654 acres). Here every operation connected with the forging of iron is carried on, sixty-eight steam-hammers and 672 machines of various kinds being set in motion by eighty-five steam-engines. With respect to the steam-hammers, some of which are truly colossal, it is due to



our neighbours to state that they claim the invention of this most important machine for their countryman, M. Boindon. This gentleman took out a patent for its construction in April, 1812; whereas Mr. Nasmyth, to whom the invention is generally attributed, did not, as they say, take out his patent in England until June in that year—having, moreover, visited Le Creuzot between the above months.

"The shed containing the works for the construction of locomotives and other steam-engines, iron bridges, pontoons, and other things, is scarcely inferior in extent to that devoted to the forges. It contains thirty-seven steam-hammers and 567 machines of various kinds. Here I saw locomotives in the course of construction for nearly all the States of Europe; those for Russia being remarkable for their colossal size and ingenious arrangement, by which coal or wood may be burnt at pleasure. It is not a little irritating to see these engines, all of which would, probably, a few years ago, have been turned out of English workshops. But my wounded patriotism was somewhat healed by the assurance I received, from trustworthy sources, that though England has fewer customers for her goods now in Europe than formerly, the loss is more than compensated by the opening of new markets in other parts of the world.

"The capabilities of Le Creuzot are now, indeed, second to no other works of the same nature; and this establishment is able to execute the largest and most elaborate kinds of iron and steel work. That the flourishing condition of Le Creuzot is partly due to the enormous supply of iron and coal at its very door is unquestionable. The coal-mine, the main shaft of which is in the very heart of the works, yields 240,000 tons of coal annually; and, judging from the thickness of the stratum and its vast extent, the supply may almost be deemed inexhaustible. But, with all these local advantages, credit must also be given to the admirable management prevailing through all the departments. The thriving state of Le Creuzot, its large and ever-increasing business, must also be ascribed in a great measure to the fact that the wages of the skilled workmen are below those received by English operatives of the same class. According to information communicated to me, the wages paid to plate-rollers are 10*s.* for ten hours' labour, and first-class workmen receive only 6*s.* for the same period of time. The average daily wages of all the workmen are now 3*s.* 4*d.* Low as these wages are, compared with those paid to English artisans in our ironworks, the prices of provisions at Le Creuzot are such as to enable the operatives to live comfortably within their incomes.

"Several excellent and almost gratuitous schools exist in the town, the pay exacted being only 7*s.* 6*d.* per head monthly. Boys are taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and drawing. Those who manifest intelligence and decided capabilities for mechanics are sent, at the expense of the company, to the High School of Arts et Métiers, at Aix, whence they are draughted to Le Creuzot, where their education is completed. The absence of strikes is another remarkable feature of these works. Those suicidal acts, which carry misery into the homes of hundreds of our working classes, are unknown at Le Creuzot. As a necessary consequence the workmen, being in constant employ, are extremely well conducted. From a State document, kindly placed in my hands by a gentleman connected with the works, it appears that, during the fifteen years ending 1867, out of the entire population (exceeding 25,000) only 632 persons were sentenced to punishment for crimes, and these were of a very light nature. Drunkenness, that curse of our country, is very rarely seen at Le Creuzot; and in passing through its streets, filled as they sometimes were with workmen returning to their homes from their daily work, on no occasion did I hear such fearful language, or witness such scenes of ruffianism, as may be observed in the streets of our towns; while all my inquiries were answered with a courtesy and intelligence which place the population of Le Creuzot in a most favourable light. The physical appearance of the workmen speaks well for the rules and regulations under which they live. The pains taken by Messrs. Schneider to make this town as sanitary as possible are apparent in the absence of disease among the population. Under such favourable circumstances, the assertion made by a resident of Le Creuzot that 'C'est une population qui s'éclaire,' may be safely credited."

The coal-pits, foundry, and machine-shops are now fully at work again. Twenty-five of the miners have been convicted by the Court at Autun of outrageous acts of violence, and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

## THE CENTRAL COTTON DISTRICTS OF INDIA.

Everything connected with the measures taken by the present Viceroy to assist the development of the great cotton trade of India has an interest for the British public. We have pleasure, therefore, in giving an illustration of an event of some importance in Lord Mayo's recent tour in the Central Districts. This is the ceremony of the opening of the "Mayo Colliery," at the little village of Gogose, in the Chandah district of the Central Provinces. It took place on March 1. To reach the coal-fields the Governor-General had to make a fatiguing journey from Calcutta to Nagpore, and thence to ride on horseback to Chandah, a distance of about eighty miles, which Lord Mayo got over in two days. The ceremony of opening the coal-field was commenced by the presentation of a handsome pickaxe to the Viceroy. It was presented by Mrs. Fryar, wife of the mining engineer in charge, but in the name of Major Lucie-Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the district, by whom these important discoveries of coal were made, and to whose exertions the successful working out of a project which promises incalculable benefit to the industry of Central India is entirely due. The pickaxe, of an ornamental design by Major Lucie-Smith, was manufactured exclusively of materials found in Chandah, and by Chandah workmen, under his direction. Its handle is of teak, inlaid with gold. The head is of Chandah iron.

The coal, which is about 30 ft. in thickness, is reached at 80 ft. from the surface. Its quantity is believed to be practically inexhaustible; and the economic value of the coal is equal to 70 per cent of the English coal imported to Bombay. The iron is in close proximity to the coal. The discovery is considered to be of so much importance that it is proposed to construct a branch railway through the cotton-market of Hingunghat to Chandah, to carry the cotton, iron, timber, coal, and other valuable products of the district.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, cotton commissioner, who was one of the party in attendance on the Viceroy.

The total amount of the Civil Service Estimates for 1870-1 is £16,416,265, about £100,000 in excess of the sum required for the financial year which has just closed.

The vacancy in the representation of East Devon caused by the retirement of Lord Courtenay has been filled up by the unopposed return of Mr. Kennaway. Like the late member, Mr. Kennaway is a Conservative.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It seems likely that a paradox in legislation will ere long be established—namely, that a weak Ministry is better adapted to carry on the business of the House of Commons than a strong one. Certainly Mr. Disraeli, in a considerable minority, got along measures faster than Mr. Gladstone, who has 120 majority nominally at his back. The causes of this anomaly are not far to seek; but it will suffice to say that never did Parliament separate for the Easter recess with so little, so next to nothing, done as now. The Irish Land Bill sticks fast, notwithstanding that some persistent Irish members, like Sir John Gray and Mr. Downing, have ceased to be troubling and have been at rest. Then Mr. Dowse has become quiescent, and rests moodily on a part of the Treasury bench remote from the First Minister, at whose ear sits Sir Colman O'Loughlin, who, practised now in the science of reticence, confines his loquacity to whispers to his chief. Then Mr. Chichester Fortescue has been less often called on to play his part, which may be described as the interposing of an elastic substance between two opposing bodies which are intended to meet without crushing—a system which is to be observed always at work between railway carriages, and the agents of which are designated in the curt language of engineers as "buffers." Thus it has come about that the Premier has engrossed to himself the greatest part of the Government discussion of the measure; and as he speaks at the least forty minutes on every amendment, and sometimes twice or thrice on the same one, it may be imagined how progress is impeded by talk. In truth, the discussions in Committee are wholly abnormal. There is no short, sharp, interchange of opinions, but everyone makes long speeches; and notably, whenever all others fail, Mr. Corrance is good for half an hour at the shortest notice; and in particular he endeavours to make smart hits, and in the stage of Committee thinks it advantageous to introduce extracts from historical romances, like Kinglake's "Crimea," in illustration of elaborate jokes. But this is not all. The Ministry, besides what they bring on themselves by the shiftings of their proposed enactments and the loquacity which prevails, have to encounter all the miseries which have been ere now pathetically described as emanating from "candid friends." Take, for instance, Sir Roundell Palmer. For some time he had really been doing the work of a law officer, rising from behind Mr. Gladstone at critical moments and setting difficulties straight in the manner of which he alone is capable. Possibly something which had been said of a renewed approach between him and the Government in an official sense may have reached him, and so have influenced him in his recent conduct, his object being to indicate disclaimers of the statements in question. At any rate, all last week he has been playing the "candid friend" with a vengeance, his criticisms being such as almost to shatter Ministerial points, and he has always ended one of his crushing arguments, delivered in such bland and gentle tones, by a simple statement that of course the Government must know better than he, which, under the circumstances, sounds very like satire in disguise. On an occasion of positive peril to the Government he was most of all damaging to them. It was in this wise—Mr. W. Fowler, who is a staunch Ministerialist as a rule, suddenly appeared with a vital amendment—no matter what—on which he was stern, unyielding, determined, even at the risk of putting the Government in a minority, with what consequences it is easy to see. Well, he found some adherents amongst those of his own side and many of the Opposition; and, in the most critical moment, up rises Sir Roundell Palmer, and pronounces what may be called an unanswerable argument in favour of Mr. Fowler's proposition; and from that time matters took such a course that it became not a question of what was to be the Ministerial majority, but whether there was to be any majority at all. "Frighted, perhaps, even at the sound himself had caused," Sir Roundell came to the rescue, and almost piteously urged that the amendment should not be pressed. This being in vain, when the House was cleared for what was felt to be a crucial division, all he could do was to walk out of the House and not vote at all—a proceeding which was noted in the usual vociferous manner. It is not too much to say that those who were interested in the fortunes of the Government were breathless with anxiety when it was observed that members trooped in from the lobbies almost in equal numbers; and there was scarcely any relief when it was seen that the tellers for the opponents of the Government had come in first, thus indicating that they had fewer men to count. For they had scarcely got to the table when the Ministerial counters were seen struggling through the crowd at the bar, and joined the registrars of the other side in a moment. However, it turned out to be right; the Government obtained a majority, but so small a one, and they were voted against by so many of their own supporters, under the guidance of one of themselves, that the result could only be taken as a check. Scarcely had they been delivered from this peril when there appeared, as he has already appeared several times on the Land Bill, Mr. Headlam, who on their right flank poured in another controversial amendment, which was only an old one with a new face, which had been supposed to have been got rid of; and this occupied all the time left for the measure before Easter. After the recess it will be renewed, and no one knows how long it will last. One thing seems to be taken for certain—that Whitsuntide will not see the Land Bill out of Committee.

There has been another, and, though in some respects a smaller, annoyance to the Government, still it has been an annoyance, and that is Mr. Newdegate's motion for the inspection of conventual establishments (for nothing is ever said about the monasteries which are included in the motion). As all the world knows, the Ministry were beaten on their original resistance to this proposition; and an attempt to rescind the motion, which was supported by Ministers under the tutelage of Mr. Bruce (the Prime Minister having vacated his function for this occasion only), was ineffectual in reality; though, by using such obstructions as the forms of the House allow, the appointment of the Committee was postponed, out of sheer physical exhaustion, at half-past three in the morning. But there is the standing fact of a Government minority, not the less troublesome because the majority against them is made up of Scotch and Nonconformist adherents of their own, who prefer the bringing a number of frightened, half-dazed nuns before a Committee of the House of Commons to their allegiance to the most liberal and largely tolerant Ministry that ever existed.

If it was sought to keep up the tradition that on Budget night the House of Commons should be *en spectacle*, it was a mistake to fix the delivery of the Financial Statement for the eve of the Easter recess. The consequence was that for many a year there has not been so thin a House as on this occasion, when, perhaps, next to Mr. Gladstone, the principal performer was one who was particularly calculated to "draw." In truth, the succession of the witty comedy of Mr. Lowe to the financo-romantic drama of Mr. Gladstone was in itself a reason why audiences should

be as large as ever, the change from grave to gay being obviously attractive. What is certain is that Mr. Lowe had to patter to a moderate House, and was not incited to a peroration, inasmuch as there was scarcely a technical "House" when he was about to conclude. There were, however, enough gentlemen left to continue the after-Budget discussion to an unusual length; but that was, no doubt, one of the inevitable results of that disease of talking which now prevails in the Commons' Chamber, and which is traceable to the tendency in existing representatives of the people to convert themselves into delegates rather than to be what were once known as members of Parliament.

## "DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."

This celebrated etching by Rembrandt forms a pendant to the "Ecce Homo" by the same master. It is, as we see, dated 1633. With the careful reproduction by wood engraving before us, it is unnecessary to give a detailed description of the plate, such as finds its proper place (for purposes of identification) in catalogues raisonnés of Rembrandt's works. Suffice it to say that the turbaned Jew, in his richly embroidered and fur-lined mantle, standing on the left, is supposed to represent Joseph of Arimathea. To the right are two of the Marys, spreading a carpet for the body, and the third is seen beneath the ladder to the left.

Rembrandt engraved this composition a second time, through having spoilt the first plate by over-heating. Only three proofs of the first spoilt plate are known. The second plate is a little larger than the first, and contains some other trifling alterations. Of this plate there are four "states." In the first, which is very rare, the legs of the men who receive the body of Christ are shaded by strokes in one direction only. In the second state the lines are crossed. The third state has the address of Hendricus Vlenburgensis, of Amsterdam; the fourth that of Justus Dankerts.

Although the subject of the Descent from the Cross had been treated by many great artists before Rembrandt, yet the Dutch master succeeded in investing it with a new and peculiar interest. The figures, it is true, are frightfully ugly, even beyond Rembrandt's wont. The three Marys, by their vulgar types and strange coiffures, are deprived of all the conventional charms of womankind. Joseph of Arimathea (if intended to be he) has the costume of a Dutch burgomaster, and stands with the indifferent air of a man simply commissioned to see the interment decently conducted. Yet, with the simple aid of chiaroscuro, Rembrandt suggests, by the light falling from above, the regard of the Almighty falling on the victim of His justice, while Jerusalem is made to loom through an ominous medium of vague half tints. The ignoble character of the assistants and the spectators to the right is lost sight of in sympathy with their expressive gestures of sorrow, and of reverent preparations to receive the body, contrasted, as they are, so forcibly with the impassibility of the rich Jew who superintends. As M. Blanc remarks in his "Œuvre Complet de Rembrandt," "the representation of a few Christians, heartbroken and weeping at the preparations to inter their God, could well dispense with antique or Pagan beauty."

Rembrandt painted a picture of this composition slightly modified, which is in the Pinacothek at Munich. The principal ray falls only on Christ in the picture, but greater extension for the light was desirable in black and white. The subject is also treated in two other etchings by Rembrandt, one of which, possessing great beauty, and dated 1655, is called "Descente de Croix au Flambeau."

## THE ANDES OF ACONCAGUA.

The mighty chain of mountains which runs parallel to the western coast of South America, extending from the territory of New Granada, several degrees north of the Equatorial Line, through the States of Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, till it subsides into the monotonous waste of Patagonia, about 45 deg. of latitude to the southward, affords an immense variety of picturesque scenery on a scale of stupendous grandeur. The Chilean province of Aconcagua, which has a town and river of the same name, adjoining the metropolitan and commercial city of Valparaiso, gives access by the Cumbre Pass to Mendoza, in the interior plains of the Continent, belonging to the Argentine Republic, whence spring the head waters of many streams that flow into the great Rio de la Plata, and so into the Atlantic Ocean. The highest summit of the Andes in this province of Aconcagua is a volcanic mountain, which attains the altitude of 22,300 ft., and which also bears the name of Aconcagua, common to mountain and river, province and town. The average height of the mountain chain is 13,000 ft. or 14,000 ft. and they exercise a beneficial influence on the climate of the narrow strip of land between them and the sea.

A fight took place yesterday week near Perth between seven salmon poachers and six river watchers, in which one of the former lost his life. The watchers aver that during the mêlée the deceased fell out of a boat and was drowned. There is, however, a mark on the forehead which makes it probable that his fall into the water was the result of a blow. Five of the watchers are in custody.

Good-service pensions of £300 a year have been awarded to Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral J. W. Tarleton, C.B.; and good-service pensions of £150 a year have been awarded to Captains Miller, Chamberlain, Bowyer, C.B., Luard, C.B., Turnour, Hon. G. Keane, Kennedy, C.B., Napier, Barnard, Jenkins, C.B., Fellowes, and Shortland.

In addition to the splendid gifts already reported as having been given by Sir Francis Crossley and his brother towards the erection of a new infirmary in Halifax, their native town, and the maintenance of twenty invalids annually at the seaside, Sir F. Crossley proposes to found a loan fund of £10,000 to assist men and women, between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, who shall have preserved a good character, and been resident in the town for at least two years prior to the application. As to the terms of the loan, there is to be no security asked, beyond satisfying the trustees that the borrower possesses as much property as he seeks to borrow. Men may borrow not less than £30, nor more than £300; women (spinsters or widows) not less than £10, or more than £100. The interest to be paid will be at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and £10 per cent of the sum borrowed is to be repaid annually to the fund. If the fund should ever accumulate to £30,000, the trustees may distribute the surplus above that sum to such charities within the parish of Halifax as they may deem deserving. The Halifax Corporation has agreed to accept this trust.—The hon. Baronet has likewise given £20,000 to the London Missionary Society, £10,000 to the Pastors' Retiring Fund, societies connected with the Congregational body, and £10,000 as the basis of a fund for the widows of Congregational ministers.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

What may be the matter with the sun just now, Mr. Norman Lockyer can tell us. There is something—not wrong, but singular—going on in that orb, and we are invited to spoil our eyes by examining it at sunset. Were I Argus, and could afford to throw away a few pair, I might accept the invitation; but, rather holding with Mr. S. Weller that what I have are only two eyes, and not astronomical instruments of extra power, I prefer to look at the sun through somebody else's visual organs. Which reminds me of a clever and perfectly unfair caricature I saw some years ago in Paris;—an English astronomer, who certainly did make an important discovery simultaneously with a French astronomer, was depicted as finding out the comet, or planet, or whatever it was by means of a telescope directed at the Frenchman's book. But I was about to say that whether magnetic tempests are tearing holes in the sun's photosphere, or whatever is happening, he shines, and we all know it, and "rejoice therefore." The handbooks of Mr. Murray are in use once more, and so are the way-books of Bradshaw; and we are thinking over our migrations. It may not be amiss to set before an unthankful generation that deals out a syllabus of commination if a train be half an hour late in a run of a couple of hundred miles, to copy for the unthankful something that was in the papers, including the *Paris Advertiser*, in August, 1835:—"Travelling.—A gentleman lately arrived in Paris from Shrewsbury, via London, Dover, and Calais, upwards of 400 miles, in fifty-five hours, including stoppages!" The sign of admiration is in the original. If that proud Salopian, after thirty-five years, is still a traveller, he can perform the feat in sixteen hours—"railways willing." But will a note-writer in 1905 laugh at these lines, and ask what the simple-minded scribe of 1870 would have said to being shot, pneumatically, from capital to capital, at a rate which makes time no longer a thing worth estimating on a journey?

I don't wish to interfere with the subject of the Budget, which will, no doubt, be discussed in another column, but a slight remark—a by-the-by—of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will scarcely be noticed in a leading article. He said that, by the exercise of a "little self-denial," any man in this country might absolutely free himself from the payment of indirect taxation. That means, that by abstaining from all taxed articles he may obtain the freedom in question. No true patriot wishes to avoid contributing to his country's income by the purchase of luxuries. Do we not know—has not Pope told us—that wrongly lavished money does good to society; and that even if a man has a "hard heart" his "charitable vanity" makes atonement? But when Mr. Lowe talks of a little self-denial, one is tempted to ask, with the time-honoured pertness, what he would call a great deal? Foreign wines must be given up—I believe there is no duty on the concoctions called British wines, or they would not be so freely used by housewives for the catching of flies. Tobacco, if one might mention such a thing, must be abandoned, from the regalia to bird's-eye. Brandy, drink of heroes, must no longer be drained by hero-worshippers to the health of their idols, and (I am lately told) the destruction of one's own; and then liqueurs, which no sensible man takes, of course they must cease to glint like jewels at the close of the banquet. When you have removed the above items from your life you have done a good deal, and not "a little." Let anybody who thinks with Mr. Lowe try the experiment for a fortnight.

Personally—I commit nobody to my opinions—I do not believe that Catholic ladies are in the slightest degree treated, in English convents, otherwise than their best friends would desire. As to "influences" which may be brought to bear upon them, I would lay no unworthy stress upon cases of which one has heard, but, of course, convent life means one persistent influence in a given direction, and rational persons of any faith must perceive this. But I own that the earnest and feminine letter from a young lady of high rank, who writes to the leading journal to say that when she was in a convent she did as she pleased, does not carry us very far on the road to conviction that no inquiry is needed. Who can possibly suppose that in England the daughter of a Marquis would be allowed to be less happy in a convent than in her noble father's house? It is graceful in the lady to be unconscious of her social advantages, but others cannot help seeing them. I think we may assume that ladies are treated as reverently in a convent as they ought to be treated everywhere. But whether a good many females who are not ladies find convent life quite so delightful, and whether friends do not, as the phrase goes, "get them in" with no particular fear or desire that they shall "get out," may be another matter. Even if it be so, I dare say that very few persons are thus put into a convent who may not be the better for it, if it be regarded as a school of discipline. On the other hand, the profession of apprehension that a committee of English gentlemen would permit a Catholic lady to be summoned before them, against her wishes, is not a comforting proof of the sentiments entertained by some Catholics in regard to Protestants.

The Habitual Criminals Act, which was intended, as Mr. Bruce said, to hunt down those who make war on society, is certainly doing much good. I do not speak of the many cases in which hardened ruffians have been very nearly made safe for the rest of their time, but of the preventive action of the law. I read in a suburban paper that there has been great fining of South London tradesmen for short weights and measures. The list of those who grind the faces of the poor, and who would be all the better for doing some grinding of another kind, under the inspection of prison warders, comprises chandlers, publicans, bakers, butchers, greengrocers, and other vendors of necessities; and the fines seem much too light. But the marine-store dealers are not among the number. The reason is stated to be that these trainers of thieves come under the operation of the Habitual Criminals Act, in which they are expressly named. In France people are logical, and an instant question would occur to a Frenchman touching a desirable addition to the Act; but it would be too shocking to Philistinism did one pursue the subject. Respectable men and rate-payers!—the indignant remonstrance will be easily imagined. Yet, if the artisans would agitate on this subject, the House would be found in a very good temper for considering what could be done in addition to fining respectable men and ratepayers.

A new theatre in the Strand opens, and it is called the Vaudeville. Is it true that this name is derived from Normandy, partly from the river Vire? One reads that a fuller, I think, used to make songs as he laid out his cloth on the banks of that stream, and because his haunts were in *vau*, or valleys, his chants became known as the *Vaux de Vire*—corrupted to *vaudeville*. Of all the clumsy etymologies I ever read, this is nearly the worst, and yet it may be right.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

No task of the year is more tedious and unprofitable than to inspect and sift the multifarious contents of this exhibition. There may be one picture in six worth looking at, certainly a much smaller proportion deserve serious consideration, yet all must be carefully examined, for the members of this society, with a tender regard for their own performances exceeding that of even the Royal Academicians, have long evinced singular ingenuity in placing fair work by outsiders in out-of-the-way situations. It follows by the laws of natural selection that this exhibition has come to be a receptacle for the very residuum of "British" art. Here the tasteless vulgarity of a large proportion of British painters and their pitiful want of artistic education may be seen in full force. A moment's comparison between this and the neighbouring display at the French Gallery is, after making all fair allowance for very different conditions, most discouraging. All that can possibly be said in defence of our British artists is that they are not more mindless in their subjects than their Continental rivals, and that they are generally free from that meretricious vice which is fast corrupting French art, and is only rendered more detestable by the artistic veil under which it is insinuated.

We conceive that within our narrow limits it is only incumbent on us to offer a few notes on some pictures which struck us as presenting exceptional merit or novelty without particularising all the passably good works, and we proceed to do so, taking generally the order of the catalogue. "The Secret Path" (5), by G. Castiglione: in this and another picture by the same clever executant he appears to address himself to English tastes with some loss of sober harmony. "Early Morning—French Fishing-Boats off Beachy Head" (22), by E. Hayes, is an average example, if slightly more original than usual, of a marine-painter whose pictures have vivacity, show dexterity of hand, and evince knowledge and observation, though of a rather superficial kind, but in their sameness betray a good deal of studio manufacture. "Beech-Trees—Park" (30), by A. B. Cole, is, like No. 488, skilful; but we should expect more from the young artist if he less closely imitated the manner of his brother, Mr. Vicat Cole. "His Gift" (39), by W. A. Walker, is commendable for its avoidance of some of the more obvious faults of garish colour and forced sentiment so rife in these rooms. Portrait of the Earl of Cavan (51): this is an excellently characteristic and forcible half-length by the late President of the society, Mr. Hurlstone. Several subject pictures by him are also exhibited, most of them of his best time, showing therefore considerable ability in his well-known old masterly style. "The Old Story" (64), by Haynes King—two peasant girls at a well—does not tell its "old story" quite successfully. The painter is happier in single-figure subjects, such as No. 375 and "To one who loves me dearly" (516), which is pretty in colour, though artificial in lighting and sadly hackneyed in idea. "Arundel Castle, Sussex" (67), by G. Cole, has a rather novel effect (for him) of brilliant meridian sunlight. It is gratifying to note in other works by the same comparatively able painter, as well as by some other members, a desire to break from their ordinary routine of subjects and effects. In his more elaborate and ambitious contributions Mr. Cole is, however, only partially successful. There is, for example, no sun-ray to account, or which could account, for the gamboge yellow stripe in the middle distance of "Going to Market—Showery Weather" (91). The large picture of sunrise (529) is also too tame for the intended effect. Another artist who breaks new ground is Mr. J. P. Pettitt; he has quitted the Alpine regions for Venice, and sends an effective, though somewhat hard, picture of "The Dogana and Church of St. Giorgio" (68). "Evening in the Vale Olwyd" (73), by J. Finnie, would be a good landscape if the hues were more in keeping with each other. "Christmas Purchases" (98), by J. C. Thom, has merit, but the artist's handling is becoming loose and slovenly. In "Rural Friends" (103), by G. A. Holmes—children feeding a white calf—the latter is very well done, more so than the former. Other works by this painter are simple, agreeable, unvulgar, and carefully, if rather tamely, elaborated. "Oyster-Boats off the Mumbles" (104), by G. S. Walters, has promise, like other marine pieces by the same.

At the head of the large room is "A Study" (112) of a head with an executive, superficial resemblance to Veronese, by Mr. Leighton. It is in the painter's more manly vein, and its technical style gives it distinction here, but it is not otherwise remarkable. Mr. H. Moore is more free from the faults of conventionality which prevail in these rooms than, perhaps, any other member of the society, and he probably possesses the most original natural gift. But he appears never to do himself justice. In subjects where natural facts and phenomena are to be best expressed by rapid and bold brushwork guided by knowledge and observation—as, for instance, the breaking of inshore waves under a clear or grey sky—he is often eminently felicitous. A picture of this class, "Weather Moderating—Fishing-Boats Going Out" (117), is, however, only partially happy; the effects of the cloud-shadows and bursting sun-rays on the dancing waves were too complex to admit of adequate realisation by the hasty suggestive means the artist here and usually adopts. In the large landscapes by the same, one with twilight effect (170), another with a sky of massed cumuli (257), we have likewise much that is truthful and original with a good deal that is slighted and incomplete. Mr. Gosling has never to our knowledge painted anything so spirited and faithful to nature as his large picture the "Barley Harvest" (133). The action of the wind as indicated in the sky and on the hoary barley crop as it drifts about the field and brims over the laden waggon is capably rendered. "The Ebbing Tide" (145), by W. L. Wyllie, is, saving a rather hard sky, very true in its tones and gradations and its low lines of subsiding wavelets. An elaborate figure composition, such as "Huguenot Refugees in the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, 1564" (174), by J. Gow, required much more breadth and massing of parts; and it is further injured by the queerly-drawn faces. Despite its artificiality, the most poetical picture here is A. J. Woolmer's "Vision of the Night" (182)—mellow moonlight from an unseen moon opening a path of molten silver over the dusky sea, against which disporting nymphs are dimly relieved. One thinks, on looking at this picture, what a fine artistic endowment has been wasted by wilful indulgence in chromatic vagaries and disregard of nature. Mr. W. Bromley has painted a subject in the genre of Mr. E. M. Ward, and with tolerable success technically, though with commonplace feeling—the scene in "Change-alley when Thomas Garway first sold tea" (187). There are genuine art and great promise in E. N. Downard's "Midsummer" (200)—a rustic nook by a pool in which swans are trimming their feathers, and above which rise trees backed by a sunset sky and purple hills. J. Danby's "Cowes, Isle of Wight" (212) shows the sea from the coast dancing in afternoon sunlight—a novel effect for this painter.

Proceeding to the smaller rooms, we pause first before

"Vespers" (252), by W. M. Hay, representing a girl of Madeira standing pensively beneath a pergola: a well-executed study; and, although the colouring might be more subdued for the hour, quieter and sweeter in feeling than is usual with this artist. W. Anderson has a picture (272) of a waking child finding its stocking stuffed full of playthings—carefully, if rather hardly, painted. A small study (326) of a pretty cottage lass peeling turnips is the most agreeable in colour and least pretentious of Mr. Cobbett's contributions; yet why the girl should look up from her occupation with so self-conscious an air of *espiglerie* doth not appear. "Summer" (329), by A. W. Williams—a landscape with the foreground field laid with swathes of new-mown hay—is excellent in colour. "While Granny's Out" (372), by J. Morgan, and "All Gone" (373), by V. W. Bromley—two ruined gamblers—are two meritorious morceaux. "Nazareth—View from a House-top" (383), by W. Gale, is a striking and evidently faithful study made on the spot. There is a nice harmony of grey tones in Mr. J. W. Chapman's "In Doubt" (434)—a Puritan girl at a desk preparing to indite a letter. "The Pierhead, St. Ives" (461), by C. N. Hemy, testifies to that earnest study of nature interpreted through the medium of a soundly-trained method which is so rare here. The sunlight striking the pier and penetrating far down the green water is at once truthful and artistic. Perhaps the most naturally conceived, and also the best drawn and finished figure-picture in the whole gathering is Mr. Valentine W. Bromley's "Right of Way" (495). An old noble of the early seventeenth century advancing, sword in hand, followed by some retainers, to force a right of way through the precincts of an old house, is met by a group of gallants, who laughingly challenge him to the onset; irate at the obstruction, yet fearing to come on, the old gentleman stands chafing with futile anger at the insolence of his opponents. "Thoughts at Sea" (515), by P. R. Morris—a pretty fisher-girl sitting with a pensive expression—is very sweet in sentiment. There are also fair average examples of the following painters, though their several manners are probably too familiar to demand comment—namely, Messrs. E. C. Barnes, J. S. Syer, J. Peel, W. Luker, A. Gilbert, S. R. Percy, A. Clint, G. F. Teniswood, W. S. Rose, and T. Davidson.

The water-colour drawings are very numerous; and, although a large proportion are flimsy, insignificant, or bad, more than we can afford space to enumerate remain possessing some degree of merit; while few, if any, are of such salient excellence as to claim notice.

## THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.

The annual race between the champion crews of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs was described last week. The illustration now engraved for this Paper affords a good notion of the scene at the last moment on the river at Mortlake, when the Cambridge boat passed the winning point, one length and one third of a length in advance of the Oxford boat, while the close of the race was announced by the firing of a gun from one of the boats moored close to the Middlesex shore. The engraving on our front page shows the excitement and eager sympathy of the spectators assembled on the bank, many of whom, especially the ladies, gave frank expression to the pleasure they felt in witnessing the well-earned success of the Cambridge crew. The exclamation, "Well done, Light Blue!" was accompanied with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and with smiles of approval and congratulation that would have cheered the hearts of the stalwart eight if each of them had not found his attention completely engaged by the arduous struggle to keep the place they had gained.

A little book, bound in light and dark blue, has been published by Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., of Cambridge, and Messrs. Bell and Daldy, of Fleet-street, which should find many readers, for its title is "The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Races," and its author is Mr. W. F. Mac-michael, M.A., of Downing College, late Secretary to the University Boat Club. It is a history of all the contests of the two University crews on the Thames, at Henley and Putney, from 1829 to 1869, both inclusive, with maps of the rowing-courses on the Thames, the Cam, and the Isis, and a complete index of names, all compiled from the most authentic contemporary records. There is an account of the Oxford and Harvard match of last year. The introductory essay, upon the art and exercise of rowing, enters fairly into the discussion of its physiological effects, noticing the opinions of Mr. Skey and Mr. MacLaren. The book is dedicated to the Bishop of Lichfield, who pulled an oar, as G. E. Selwyn, of St. John's, in the Cambridge University boat at Henley, in 1829, the first of the University races.

The Poor-Law Board has appointed Dr. John Henry Bridges to be a poor-law inspector, in the room of Mr. Graves, who has resigned, after a service of twenty-four years.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards amounting to £237 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for various services in the boats during the past month, forty-seven lives having been saved by the life-boats in that period from the following vessels: brigantine Adelia Ann, of Swansea, five men saved; barque Richard Cobden, of Liverpool, sixteen; brig Emulous, of Middlesboro', five; brig Volunteer, of Shoreham, nine men and vessel saved; brigantine Germania, of Bremen, seven; and schooner Margarets, of Withthorn, five. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to about £1600 were also ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments; and works to the amount of £957 in connection with different life-boats were ordered to be carried out. Her Majesty the Queen had sent her usual annual subscription of £50 to the institution. The employees of Messrs. Jones and Co., of Bristol, had generously forwarded £20 11s. 3d., being the proceeds of an entertainment they had given in aid of the life-boat fund being raised in that establishment. Messrs. Knowles and Foster had presented a further donation of £50 to the society. The late Miss Mary Walker, of Coates, N.B., had left it a legacy of £500; and the late Mr. Matthew Bell, of Glasgow, one of £200. Thomas Broadwood, Esq., had likewise given the society five debenture bonds of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, bearing interest at 5 per cent. New life-boat establishments were decided to be formed at Seaham, in the county of Durham, and Chapel, on the coast of Lincolnshire, the local residents having promised their hearty co-operation, and there being plenty of resident boatmen to work the life-boats. Lady Bouchier had kindly promised to defray the cost of the Chapel boat; and that for Seaham will be provided by the Misses Carter, of Harrogate, who, by their needlework and by means of bazaars held in their house, had raised the cost of a life-boat. A report was read from Captain David Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats, on his recent visits to the coast, and the proceedings then terminated.





THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE: CAMBRIDGE WINNING.



SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.



A MEATH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN WALKING IN HIS PARK.



OPENING CASKS OF ARMS AT THE DUBLIN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S STORES, NORTH WALL.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## VEGETABLE NITROGENOUS PRODUCTS.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., gave his twelfth and concluding lecture on Thursday week. He began by referring to the experimental proofs of the presence of the element nitrogen in various parts of plants, more especially in seeds, whence are obtained the most important class of vegetable products, the flesh-forming or protein bodies—gluten, albumen, and legumin. He then explained and showed the methods of recognising and estimating the amount of nitrogen in these products, firstly, in the form of free nitrogen gas; and, secondly, in that of the well-defined compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, ammonia (exemplified in burning pea-meal). The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the exposition and illustration of the experimental inquiries into the sources of the nitrogen of plants, more particularly those of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamsted, made with especial reference to the question whether plants assimilate free or uncombined nitrogen—of which we can only select the chief points. The following quantities of nitrogen per million parts were obtained annually per acre, from land cultivated without nitrogenous manure:—Wheat, during sixteen years, 24 lb.; hay, seven years, 40 lb.; beans, twelve years, 48 lb.; and turnips, eight years, 42 lb. These quantities were practically doubled when manure was applied; and it was proved that plants acquire nitrogen, indirectly or directly, from nitrogenous organic matter purposely added to the soil, and also from added ammonia salts, and from nitrates. But, as the quantity of combined nitrogen existing in the superficies of an acre of land is less than the quantity removed in a single crop, the supply for a succession of crops must come from some other source—either water or air. The air, which is itself a mixture of seventy-seven parts of nitrogen and twenty-one parts of oxygen, contains also nitrogen in the minute living organisms existing in it, and in the volatile alkali ammonia produced by the decay of animal and vegetable substances, by the combustion of fuel, and by animals, who, in breathing, return to the atmosphere the ammonia obtained by their food. The air also contains nitrogen in the form of nitric acid, attributed to electric action. When, however, the ratio of available or combined nitrogen to the available carbon of carbonic acid in the air is compared with the ratio of requirements of crops for nitrogen and carbon respectively (allowance being made for the quantity of nitrogen furnished to the soil by rain and by other ways from the air), yet still evidence is wanting to prove that a sufficiency of nitrogenous compounds is supplied by the air to the soil to furnish the nitrogen of the crop grown on it. Hence arises the question as to whether plants possess the power of absorbing free nitrogen from the air, which the elaborate experiments of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert have decided in the negative.

By the kindness of Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Odling was enabled to exhibit the very ingenious apparatus employed in solving this problem, with a series of tables of results; and also drawings showing exactly the different sizes of plants of the same species grown with or without nitrogenous manure.

## PEDIGREE OF THE HORSE.

Professor Huxley, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 8th inst., gave a discourse on the palæontological evidences of the progressive development of the horse from inferior ancestors. He began by stating that the theory of the evolution of species, as propounded by Mr. Darwin, after much opposition, had become the leading doctrine maintained by the chief scientific men in the world. The doctrine of the conservation of force and that of evolution were the two scientific marks of the nineteenth century—the former being firmly established, the other not quite so surely. The evolution theory, he said, rests upon three pillars—the origin of living matter from matter not living, the production of new species from a common stock by natural selection, and the historical evidence of animals succeeding each other in accordance with the principles of the theory. The evidence regarding the first point is still very unsatisfactory, and that of the second not yet perfectly conclusive; but the third, for a long time the weakest, had become the strongest, and is now, as it were, the headstone of the corner, since the rocks have revealed to us various transitional forms between past and present animals. After adverting to the lecture on Feb. 7, 1868, in which he demonstrated, from palæontological evidence, that ages ago creatures had existed who were neither perfect birds nor reptiles, but partook of the nature of both, and that the former had been probably evolved out of the latter, he described the mode of obtaining good conclusive historical evidence, and then proceeded to the subject of his discourse. In the first place, he commented on the beautiful symmetry of the structure of the horse as being specially adapted for special work and the summit of perfection as a running-machine. He then noticed some of the special peculiarities which distinguish it from ordinary quadrupeds—these being the fore limb, the hind limb, and the teeth. The ulna and radius, the two distinct bones in the arm of man and most quadrupeds, in the horse are fused together, and he possesses only one of the five digits—the middle one, with its nail, being represented by the hoof, all the rest being rudimentary, in the form of slender splints. A similar conformation occurs in the hind limb; and the teeth are very complex, comprising ridges, pillars, bone, and cement, admirably adapted for the mastication of suitable food. In the embryo horse the remains of the ulna and the rudiments of the lost toes are more distinct; and horses have been sometimes born with extra toes, of which a specimen is to be seen at the College of Surgeons, and in a living South American pony now at the Victoria Docks. According to the theory of evolution, the Professor said that the facts suggest that the horse has gradually attained his perfection as a running-machine by the abolition of useless parts and the development of others; and this notion has been supported by palæontological evidence. The remains of the horse and ass abound all over Europe in geological strata of very remote antiquity, the latter part of the miocene epoch, long before any indications of man appear; and Dr. Falconer, while exploring the Sewalik Hills, in the Himalayas, found that in the deposits of the middle part of that epoch the place of the horse had been taken by another genus named the hipparion, or "little horse," and in the lowest miocene and upper eocene strata by another creature, the anchitherium or hippatherium. Professor Huxley then referred to diagrams representing the anatomical specialities of these creatures, which led him to the conclusion that they constitute the true lineage of modern horses, the hipparion being the intermediate stage between the two, this opinion being founded on the evidence of the rudimentary toes, more distinct ulna and radius, and less complex tooth structure. Having expressed his conviction that an authentic pedigree of the horse had been so far established,

the Professor referred to the probability that the plagiolophus, a three-toed creature partaking of equine and ruminant types, found in the upper and middle eocene strata, was a still earlier ancestor, and that this was also a descendant from a five-toed family. In conclusion, the Professor said that, if this doctrine had been made out for the horse, it must hold good for all cases. Especial reference was made to the researches of M. Gaudrey in Attica.

The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

## THE SUN.

Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., concluded his course on Saturday last. While noticing the accordance of his experiments with a common candle flame with solar phenomena, he said that the hydrogen envelope, or chromosphere, of the sun resembled the sodium chromosphere of the candle; that when this hydrogen envelope is disturbed we have a prominence with injections of the lower-lying metallic vapours; and that, by spectrum and pneumatic observations, the pressure and eventually the temperature of these vapours may be determined. Having thus considered the "surroundings" of the sun, Mr. Lockyer proceeded to give the results of inquiries into the nature of the photosphere and the sun itself. Here we have spots instead of prominences, a general surface instead of a chromosphere, and black lines instead of bright ones, because there is a hotter body beyond. When a sun-spot is examined by the spectroscope, we get evidence of the absorption from a lower layer, and of the influence of pressure and quantity of vapour in broadening the dark line in the sodium band of the spectrum of a sun-spot, in full accordance with the laboratory experiments of Dr. Frankland and himself. Mr. Lockyer said that on the Saturday preceding, while examining a solar spectrum, he observed the bright lines of hydrogen disappear almost entirely, while a bright yellow line retained great luminosity and strength; this new line being probably due to some substance not yet known on the earth. After exhibiting additional examples of spectrum observations, illustrated by experiments, Mr. Lockyer summed up the results of recent researches, as, in the main, corroborating the magnificent generalisations of Kirchhoff. The chromosphere, he said, seems to be the outer limit of the sun; for very little absorption occurs beyond it, but of what is below the photosphere we know nothing. The spots appear to be merely surface phenomena, and the photosphere itself may be gaseous, cloudy, or even liquid, but certainly not solid. However, we are equally ignorant as to the condition of the



ALBUM OF THE DEVONSHIRE ADDRESS TO LORD MAYOR BESLEY.

substance which gives the continuous spectrum of a common candle flame. In conclusion, Mr. Lockyer adverted to the results of the recent observations of philosophers, especially commenting on the sun being a variable star, as proved by the number of the spots, which during a period of eleven years increase from a minimum to a maximum, and the reverse, in accordance with the observations of Wolf, Schwabe, and others. He then alluded to the coincidence of these solar disturbances with the terrestrial magnetic storms which affect our telegraph wires; and the apparent influence of the planets Jupiter, Mercury, and especially Venus, in determining the periods of these spots, a connection which has been ascertained by the researches of Messrs. De la Rue, Stewart, and Loewy. Finally, after a few remarks on the amount of energy the sun contains (calculated as that of 7000-horse power to the square foot), Mr. Lockyer alluded to the various theories respecting the origin of this energy and its maintenance. If the sun were a ball of fire it would soon be exhausted by combustion. The meteoric theory has been negatived by Adams; and Helmholtz's suggestion that the energy is due to contraction, and that 17,000,000 years' radiation would be supplied by the sun's contraction to the size of the earth, is also considered untenable. If the hypothesis of Laplace be accepted, that the sun was formed by the condensation of a great nebula, we may then suppose it to possess so vast a store of heat as to withstand a drain for countless ages, but yet that a time may come when each planet, having been one by one welded into the mass, the central luminary, in the silence of infinite space, will roll a cold, black, solitary globe, which possibly by collision with another orb may generate heat and light, another sun, and new worlds.

On Tuesday, April 26, Professor Blackie will commence a course of four lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy; Professor Tyndall will commence a course of seven lectures on Electricity on Thursday, April 28; and Professor Grant will commence a course of seven lectures on Comets on Saturday, April 30. At the Friday evening meeting, April 29, Professor Blackie will give a discourse on the Interpretation of Popular Myths.

## THE FARM.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society sixty-nine new members were elected, and twenty-one competitors entered for the prize offered by Mr. Mason and the society for the two best-managed farms around Oxford. A prize of £10 is to be offered for the best description of the most improved form of kiln for burning lime for agricultural purposes, and £25 for an article on the latest improvements in the management and cultivation of hops. £100 is also to be set apart for experiments during the autumn and winter of the comparative feeding value of barley and malt. Judges of stock and implements at Oxford were selected and invited. The request of the governors of the Royal Veterinary College that the annual grant of £200 be not reduced, was, upon Mr. Jacob Wilson's explanation, not admitted, and the committee recommend a sum to be placed at the disposal of Professor Simonds for making experiments in pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Torr's motion that the judges of live stock be supplied with the pedigrees of the entries—which had been prematurely discussed in the papers—was opposed by Mr. Bowley, Mr. Booth, Mr. Wilson, and others, and eventually withdrawn. Many country meetings make it a rule that animals exhibited shall be eligible for the Herd Book, but the Royal Society, we believe, has no restriction of this kind, or upon breeding at all; and often a first-prize animal would not realise the amount of the premium upon his market value, as a stock animal, to the breeder. This motion may lead to beneficial effects indirectly, even if it be only one step in reducing the state of obesity in which breeding stock are shown. Shrewsbury, Stafford, and Wolverhampton have each invited the society to hold the July show in their respective districts in 1871.

Mr. J. B. Lawes read a profound paper on "The Exhaustion of Soil in Relation to Landlords' Covenants and the Valuation of Unexhausted Improvements," at the Farmers' Club, last week, with the result of a series of experiments on plots of land with different kinds of crops and manures, and on some plots with no manure at all. A discussion followed, the summary of which was in favour of greater freedom of cropping and fair compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The reports of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease seem to have died out; and the public begin at last to understand that it is not so dreadful a calamity as some have made out. It certainly appears now in a milder form, and goes through a stock with little harm in a week or ten days. Soft food, with a nitre mash, proves the most efficacious remedy; and lameness, which has been of rare occurrence, is soon cured by washing the feet with salt and water.

The Yorkshire stock sales have continued firm, and there has been a slight increase in prices. Mr. Hodgkinson's shorthorns averaged £25 10s., including a good number of young calves. One bull went as high as 67gs., and nineteen long-woolled ram hogs made £6 10s. each.

## THE LORD MAYOR'S DEVONSHIRE GIFT-BOOK.

The address of congratulation, lately presented by Devonshire men residing in London to the Right Hon. Robert Besley, a native of Exeter, on his attaining the dignity of Lord Mayor of London, has been more than once noticed in this Journal. It was inscribed with the signatures of the acting committee, and a list of the subscribers, in a sumptuous volume ornamentally designed and produced by Messrs. Ortnier and Houle, of St. James's-street. The binding is of crimson velvet and Algerine onyx, with malachite corners, secured by a pierced gilt Gothic border, charged with the arms of London and Exeter, and with the Lord Mayor's monogram. The pages are illuminated in gold and colours, and display the armorial ensigns of the two cities, London and Exeter, with other appropriate devices. The book is inclosed in a handsome case of Coromandel wood, with Gothic piercings at the corners, and with an engraved shield in the centre.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Unwin Addington, P.C., of 78, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, was proved in her Majesty's Court, on the 4th inst., by his relict, the sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, absolutely. The personality was sworn under £35,000. The will bears date Dec. 17, 1869, and the testator died on the 6th ult., aged eighty. He had held many diplomatic appointments, and in 1842 was made permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was the second son of the Right Hon. J. H. Addington, P.C., M.P., and of Mary, the daughter and heiress of H. Unwin, Esq., and was nephew of the first Lord Sidmouth, successively Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury.

The will of John Naish Sanders, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, was proved at Bristol under £35,000 personality, the executors and trustees being William Sanders, Esq., his nephew, and Lewis Fry, Esq., solicitor, Bristol. The testator died Jan. 20 last, having executed his will on April 6, 1866, and a codicil on July 4 following. He bequeaths to the institution, Park-street, Bristol, open for the advancement of the arts, science, and literature, the casts and other things belonging to him that have been placed in that institution; and a legacy of £1000, the interest to be applied for the use of the institution. He bequeaths to the Bristol General Hospital £500, the interest to be appropriated for a scholarship for the encouragement of the study of medicine and surgery in that hospital, to be held for three years. To the Bristol municipal corporation £500, the interest for an exhibition or scholarship for four years, by a scholar from the Bristol Grammar School. To the Canynge Society, Bristol, £500 towards the restoration of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliff; and to the British and Foreign Bible Society £100. He leaves to his nephew William Brown £100 a year; to his great-nephew Albert Brown £50 a year; to his nephews and nieces, and the children of his brothers and sisters, £100 each; and £1000, to be divided by his executors amongst his nephews and nieces and great-nephews and great-nieces, as his executors may see desirable. He leaves his furniture and household effects to his nephew James Brown. All legacies are to be paid free of duty. The residue of his property is to be divided into four parts, leaving one part to his said nephew and executor William Sanders; one part to the children of his nephew Thomas Richard Sanders; one part to the children of his nephew Colonel George

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Stephens Brown; and the remaining part to the widow of his late nephew Major Lewis Brown.

The will of Henry Warner, Esq., of Loughborough, Leicester, was proved at Leicester, under £250,000 personality, by his brother, Edward Warner, Esq., the sole executor. The will is dated Feb. 25, 1864, with two codicils, 1864-6; and the testator died Dec. 18, 1869. He leaves to the Loughborough Dispensary a legacy of £500, free of duty. There are many bequests. To his sister, Harriet Hole, £1000, and a like legacy to each of her sons. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to his brother, Edward Warner, Esq., whom he appoints residuary legatee.

The will of John Roberts, Esq., of Mornington-road and Jernyn-street, London (formerly of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, Shropshire), was proved in London on the 7th inst., by his executors, John Jones and Charles Jones. Sworn under £30,000, the will is dated Jan. 31, 1870, and testator died Feb. 9 following. The testator, amongst other legacies, bequeaths to the Journeymen Tailors' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street, £500; to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, £200; to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, £200; to University College Hospital, £100; to King's College Hospital, £100; to the Asylum for Idiots, at Earlswood, £100; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, £100; to the Indigent Blind School, £200; to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, £200; to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, £100; to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, £100; to his niece Adelaide Green, £600; to his niece Mary Shaw, £1000; to his niece Anne Clegg, £3500; to his nephew John Jones, £3500; and to his nephew Charles Jones, £4000. He has bequeathed to his brother-in-law William Jones an annuity of £50, and directed the residue of his estate to be divided equally between his said nephews and nieces.

The wills of the undermentioned have been recently proved—viz., C. Edward Martyn, Esq., Holbrook Park, under £90,000 personality; Henry Bradley, Esq., Thorpe Hall, Yorkshire, £50,000; Oswald Milne, Esq., Woodville, Leamington, £80,000; Charles Brook, Esq., Wakefield, £90,000; Henry Alcock, Esq., Wakefield, £80,000; and Richard Perrott, £60,000.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LADY GERTRUDE SLOANE-STANLEY.

Lady Gertrude Sloane-Stanley, who died on the 20th ult., was born Jan. 30, 1784, the youngest daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1780, by Margaret Caroline, his wife, daughter of Granville Leveson, first Marquis of Stafford, K.G. Her Ladyship married, June 23, 1806, William Sloane-Stanley, Esq., of Paultons, Hants, by whom she leaves, with other issue, the present William Hans Sloane-Stanley, Esq., of Paultons, and George Sloane-Stanley, father of Francis Sloane-Stanley, who succeeded to the Tedworth estates on the death of his aunt, Mrs. Assheton Smith, in 1859. Lady Gertrude's two sisters were Isabella, late Lady Cawdor, and Elizabeth, late Duchess of Rutland.

### THE HON. AUGUSTUS IRBY.

The Hon. Augustus Anthony Frederick Irby died on the 5th inst., at The Grove, Hillingdon, Uxbridge. He was born Feb. 13, 1820, the third son of George, third Lord Boston, D.C.L., by Rachel Ives, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham, and completed his education at Trinity College, Oxford. He married, May 22, 1866, Jessie Augusta, daughter of Sir T. Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart, by whom he leaves issue.

### THE HON. AND REV. W. WODEHOUSE.

The Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, M.A., died on the 3rd inst., at his residence, 10, Green-street, Grosvenor-square. He was born Aug. 4, 1782, the fourth son of Sir John Wodehouse, sixth Baronet, of Kimberley (created Baron Wodehouse Oct. 26, 1797), and of Sophia, his wife, only child of the Hon. Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey, in the county of Somerset, brother of John, last Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. He received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduated in 1805, and became afterwards Fellow of All Souls'. In 1811 he was appointed Rector of Hingham, in the diocese of Norwich, and was for many years a justice of the peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Norfolk. He married, Feb. 11, 1807, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Hussey, Baron of Galtoun, by Lady Mary Walpole, his wife, daughter of Hortio, Earl of Orford, nephew of the famous Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, K.G. By this lady, who died Nov. 29, 1865, the rev. gentleman had five sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving, Captain George Wodehouse, R.N., is married to Eleanor Charlotte Drummond, niece of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland; and the fourth surviving, the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, is married to Lady Eleanor Ashburnham, another niece of the same nobleman.

### THE BISHOP OF MAURITIUS.

The Right Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius, died in that island on Feb. 28 last. He was born in 1818, the son of the late Thomas Hatchard, Esq., of Chichester-terrace, Brighton, a connection of the publishing firm of Messrs. Hatchard, of Piccadilly. After receiving his education at King's College, London, and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., he was ordained in 1840, and in 1846 was appointed to the Rectory of Havant, from which he was transferred to the living of St. Nicholas, Guildford, in 1856. This preferment he held till 1869, when he was consecrated Bishop of Mauritius. He married a daughter of Dr. Alexander, first Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. The right rev. prelate was an able member of the Evangelical party.

### MR. FARRELL, OF MOYNALTY.

John Farrell, of Moynalty, in the county of Meath, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant, died on the 2nd inst., at Thornhill, near Bray, aged eighty-six. This gentleman, who was a considerable landed proprietor, and served as High Sheriff of his county in 1843, was the eldest son of the late James Farrell, Esq., of Moynalty and Robertstown, in the county of Meath, and of Merriem-square, Dublin, by Eleanor, his wife, second daughter of Thomas Laffan, Esq. He married, in 1820, Elizabeth Emily, daughter of Francis Valentine Bennett, Esq., of Thomastown, King's County, and leaves issue John Arthur, now of Moynalty, High Sheriff in 1857, who is married to the second daughter of Viscount Gormanston; Francis Arthur, late of the 7th Hussars; and Elizabeth Henry, widow of James Farrell, eldest son of Richard Farrell, Esq., Q.C. The deceased gentleman's nephew, James Farrell, Esq., now of Merriem-square, is married to Gabrielle Géorgine, Countess de Polignac, niece of Prince de Polignac, Charles X.'s unfortunate Minister.

The trustees of the George Hudson Annuity Fund have invested a further sum of £700, in addition to the £4000 originally converted into a life annuity for Mr. Hudson. Upwards of £600 per annum is now secured to that gentleman.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ENQUIRER.—Yes, it undoubtedly admits of the second solution which you and other correspondents have suggested.  
G. H. G.—Received safely. Many thanks.  
I. S. South Shields.—The faulty arrangement of No. 1 is not the only objection to it. The idea is one of Mr. W. Greenwood's, and one which many composers, since he introduced it, have worked upon. In No. 2 the examiner thought it a blemish that White for his second move could play B to K 2nd instead of B to Q 2nd. The defect, however, admits, we apprehend, of an easy cure.  
A CONSTANT READER, EXON, A SCHOOLBOY, and D. T. have omitted to send their names and addresses.  
H. E. KIDSON, F. H. MONA, FRANK H. I. LIBERALI, G. BARLOW, and Signor ASPA are thanked for the problems. They shall be duly attended to and reported on.  
T. M.—When it is considered that an examiner of chess problems in a paper like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has sometimes twenty positions, more or less complicated, to analyse at the same time, there is nothing surprising in his occasionally overlooking a flaw in one of them.

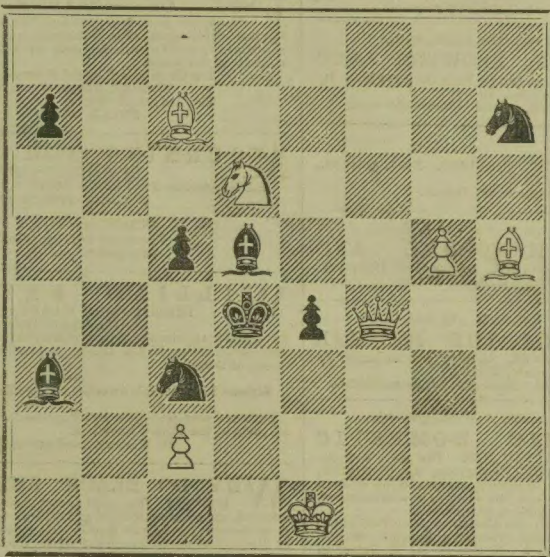
AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR has been polite enough to send the following beautiful stratagem as "a companion to Mr. Loyd's masterpiece in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 26." It was composed by Mr. F. Henley, and is certainly one of that accomplished master's finest achievements—  
While—K at K 2nd, Q at K 2nd, R at K 3rd, B at Q 3rd, Kt at K 3rd, and Q at K 3rd; P at K 2nd, Q at K 2nd, R at K 3rd, B at Q 3rd, Kt at K 3rd, and Q at K 3rd.  
Black—K at Q 4th, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q 4th, P at K 2nd, Kt at K 2nd, K B 5th, Q B 5th, and Q R 5th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

As in the case of Mr. Loyd's problem, we shall print the signatures of all correspondents who send the true solution of this ingenious puzzle.  
I. B. JERSEY.—Undoubtedly Black could have delayed the mate for one more move in the game you quote by the interposition of his Queen, but the players probably did not reckon that needless sacrifice as of any account.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1362 by A. B. C., Jerome, Nantilus, Philis, I. N. Keynes, Sigma, Joe, F. H. Mona, Moniteur de la Brasserie, L. F. Arnold, A. L. Box and Cox, Peterkin, Laura, F. M. D., M. P., R. D. T., Alfyn, Fred Wood, George Airey, T. S. Brandreth, H. C. H., Felix, B. T. R., G. D., Simon, Tom Todd, Magnus, Eiodolon, Ben, Edipus, H. W. B., Jota, R. W. J., J. N., Manfred and Man Friday, Alpha, Pip, Rugby, Derevon, Beasy, T. F., Sawney, H. P. Y., Charley, Frosia, O. B., George T., Vietrix, Stanley, Bridgman, C. B. D., Rodgers, S. H. R., Q. E. D., Boston Stump, Nemo, Wilfred, Edward, F. H. D., W. P. W., H. H. K., Rory O'More, Furriest, Soger Laddie, W. Hirst, T. V., Anne, Gregory, Beppo, A. Clerk, Miranda, W. W. R., Velocipede, Benjie, Jonathan, Lucy Long, Fidelio, Oban, I. Potter, M. S. R., Siphax, Taffy, Gregson, Gymnast, Wisbech, Li Calai, R. D. H., Heleensburgh, Cross, and Downes.

### PROBLEM No. 1364.

By Mr. T. SMITH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN BATH.

The following Game was contested lately by two of our leading English players, Mr. THOROLD and the Rev. W. WAYTE.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q R to K sq	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	18. Q takes B	B to K B 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. Q R to Q sq	B takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	20. Q takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	21. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. Q to K B 3rd	R to K sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. P to Q 6th	Q to Q 2nd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th		
10. P to K 5th			

A welcome deviation from the stereotyped, overworked attack by 10. B to Q Kt 2nd, and, as we believe, a perfectly sound deviation.

11. Kt to Q B 3rd  
There is scarcely an opening in chess which has been subjected to so much painstaking analysis as this famous gambit, and yet the variations springing from 11. B to Q Kt 5th (ch), from 11. B to K Kt 5th, and from 11. P to K 6th, though abounding in interesting combinations, have still to be explored.

12. Q to Q R 4th (ch) B to Q 2nd  
13. Q takes Kt P takes P  
14. Kt takes P Castles  
15. B to K R 3rd P to Q B 4th

—This may be the best possible move, under the circumstances, which Black could make; but it looks trebly hazardous.

16. Kt to K 4th  
Mr. Thorold, considering the passed Pawn an element of power, as it usually proved, did not perhaps sufficiently estimate the taking Black's Pawn in passing here. To us it appears very much stronger than the move adopted. For, suppose,

16. P takes P (in pass—B to Q 3rd, taking P, or \*  
The examination of Pawn or Kt taking Pawn is needless, as in either case the advantage to Black is obvious. The only feasible reply for him is to capture the Pawn with his attacked Bishop, or to play that Bishop to K 3rd.

and, after a few more moves, White won the game.

\* 16. P takes P (in pass—B to Q 3rd, taking P, or \*  
17. Q to Q Kt 4th Q to Q 5th  
He may also play B to Q 5th, or B to Q R 4th;

but the result would be equally unfavourable.

18. P takes P  
and now, play as he can, Black must again lose the exchange, at least.

Another Game between the same Players.

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. T.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 4th P takes P

4. Kt takes P B to Q B 4th

5. B to K 3rd B takes Kt

Q to K B 3rd is a stronger move than capturing the Kt.

6. B takes B Kt to K B 3rd

7. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd

8. B to K 2nd Castles

9. Castles R to K sq

10. B takes Kt Q takes B

11. Kt to Q 5th Q to Q sq

12. Q to Q 3rd Kt to K 4th

13. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q B 3rd

14. Kt to K 3rd R to K 3rd

15. P to K B 4th R to K Kt 3rd

Mr. Thorold played too impetuously here. A minute's reflection would have shown him the impracticability of maintaining the Rook in this position.

16. Q to K B 2nd Kt to K Kt 5th

17. B takes Kt R takes B

This costs the exchange; but taking with the Bishop would have cost a piece.

18. Kt takes R B takes Kt

19. P to K B 5th B to K R 4th

20. P to K B 6th B to K Kt 3rd

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. T.)

21. P takes P Q to Q Kt 3rd

22. Q takes Q P takes Q

23. R to K B 4th R to K sq

24. R to Q sq R to K 3rd

25. K to B 2nd B takes P

It was not possible for White to save his K Pawn, and the capture of it now affords him some chance of drawing the game.

26. R to K sq P to Q 4th

27. P to Q B 4th K takes P

28. P takes P P takes P

29. R to K 3rd P to Q Kt 4th

A grave error, by which he loses all prospect of making the game a drawn battle.

30. R to Q Kt 3rd R to Q B 3rd

31. R takes Q Kt P R to Q B 7th (ch)

32. K to Kt 3rd R tks K Kt P (ch)

33. K to R 3rd R to Q 7th

34. B takes Q Kt P B to K Kt 3rd

35. P to Q R 4th K to R 3rd

36. P to Q R 5th K to Kt 4th

37. K to Kt 3rd R to Q 6th (ch)

38. R to K B 3rd R to Q 5th

39. P to Q R 6th P to K B 4th

40. P to Q R 7th P to B 5th (ch)

41. R takes P R takes R

42. P to R 8th, Queens, and White resigns.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The two Universities seem quite to have changed places this year; for, while Oxford has been defeated on the river, she has taken a terrible revenge in the athletic sports, a competition in which Cambridge has usually been so successful. On this occasion the Light Blues made a very sorry show, for they only succeeded in winning one and dividing another out of nine events. J. G. Wilson (Oxford) carried off the 100 yards for the second year in succession. He has recently been lame, and hardly showed the same brilliant dash that characterised his running in '69; but we have no hesitation in saying that he is the fastest amateur that ever put on a shoe. E. H. Clarke (Cambridge) was wonderfully quick at starting, and showed fine form. J. H. Morgan (Oxford), the winner of the three miles in '68-9, has not been well lately, and did not seem to run quite in his finished style; indeed, he told us after the race that at the end of a mile he felt quite beaten. With fine judgment he lay just behind E. Hawtreys (Cambridge) for the greater part of the journey, and the grand spurt which brought him in an easy winner was a treat to witness. Three to one was laid on A. R. Upcher (Cambridge) for the quarter mile; but, to the horror of his backers, R. V. Somers-Smith (Oxford) had the speed of him all the way down the straight. It is only fair to mention that the Cambridge man was spiked at the last turn; still 51 1-5 sec. was a grand performance on this ground, and a great improvement on Somers-Smith's essay at Beaufort House in 1868. J. L. Stirling (Cambridge), the winner of the hurdle-race, is unequalled in his own line. He jumps very quick and clean, comes down at once into his stride, and is immensely fast between the hurdles. The mile-race was a very remarkable one. They were more than 90 sec. over the first lap (three to the mile), so a slow race seemed certain; then, however, T. Christie (Oxford) rushed to the front, and, soon getting a lead of some twenty-five yards, made the pace very hot. R. H. Benson (Oxford), the favourite, gradually headed the other men, and at the last corner but one threw off his cap and laid himself down to his work in grand style. He had delayed his effort almost too long, but, getting up foot by foot, he caught his man almost at the post, and won a magnificent race in 4 min. 33 sec. F. U. Waite (Oxford) won the hammer with a throw of 107 ft. 2 in., which is the longest on record.

There is, in our opinion, nothing slower or more unsatisfactory than a four-handed game of billiards, so we did not witness that competition between the Universities; and can only say that Cambridge won, owing, in a great measure, to a fine break of 68 made by H. A. Richardson. We should be sorry to say that the good form shown by this gentleman was the cause of a protest being lodged against his playing in the single match; but the fact remains that he was objected to on the ground of having taken his degree; and, after a stormy discussion, it was arranged that G. Lascelles, the Oxford crack, should withdraw, and the inferior players represent their Universities in the single-handed game. It resulted, however, in G. Lascelles opposing F. E. Edwards, to the great dissatisfaction of the few Cambridge men who were present. The former was naturally a very strong favourite, and the game lost all its interest. Edwards played steadily and well at first, and, making some difficult shots, obtained a lead of 50; but as soon as Lascelles, who has fine nerve and coolness, got a chance, the game was all over. The latter makes winning hazards with great accuracy, and brings the balls together after each stroke very skilfully. Still it must be remembered that a man's play always shows to great advantage when he is pitted against an inferior opponent. During the latter portion of the game Edwards fell off considerably: he still made a few difficult shots, but he missed a great many simple ones.

After more than a week of lovely weather, the Amateur Athletic Club, with its customary bad fortune, had an unpleasant day for the champion meeting, and there was a very scanty gathering of spectators. There were, however, a larger number of entries than usual; but, though the club was naturally anxious to bring out large fields for the various events, there were two or three entries which ought never to have been accepted. In these days the line which divides amateurs from professionals is unfortunately very narrow; and it is a sad pity that the A.A.C., which is supposed to be the Jockey Club of athletic sports, should have set so bad an example as it did on Saturday last. Two of the entries in the walking-race were so questionable that Mr. Walter Rye, on behalf of the London Athletic Club, very properly lodged a protest against each of them. E. J. Colbeck, who has never run since these same sports last year, made his reappearance on a running-ground. He was not nearly fit, and performed very badly in the quarter and half miles; indeed, it was a great pity that he should have started for the latter race. A. J. Baker, the winner of the 100 yards, runs with his head down in somewhat ungainly style; he is, however, very quick at starting, and has a fine turn of speed. A. J. Eames is the best man at the distance that the Civil Service has ever been able to turn out. He lost about two yards at the start, but was going terrifically fast at the finish, and rapidly making up his ground. The seven miles walking was a wonderful performance, and it is unfortunate that W. Rye was not able to start, as the race would have been still more interesting. Both Griffiths and Nunn walked most gamely, and though the latter's style is certainly the prettier, the winner walked scrupulously fair, and 55 min. 36 sec. is wonderful time for the distance. J. E. Bentley also showed a marked improvement, and completed the seven miles just under 57 min. R. J. C. Mitchell was quite the hero of the day, as he made a clean sweep of the high, broad, and pole jumps, and putting the weight. No amateur has ever jumped higher than 5 ft. 9 in., or "put" the weight as far as 38 ft. E. Hawtreys is one of the best, and at the same time the unluckiest, amateur that ever ran, and he could not shake off his bad fortune in the four miles. Instead of forcing the pace all the way, he lay behind H. C. Riches, and was beaten for speed at the finish; as, though he can run any distance at a good pace, he seems hopelessly incapable of a spurt. No man has ever run so many seconds, but then he has incessantly met either Chinnery or Morgan.

The present warm dry weather and the hard state of the ground are anything but favourable to steeplechasing, and it is fortunate that the Cheltenham meeting, which took place at the end of last week, winds up the season. Over his favourite three miles The Doctor (12 st. 7 lb.) had no difficulty in cantering away from a moderate field; and his recent running, coupled with Primrose's late victory, greatly enhance the value of The Colonel's Liverpool performance. We are sorry to hear that the double winner went amiss immediately after he was sold, and trust, for the sake of his spirited purchaser, that there is nothing serious the matter with him. The Grand Annual was "grand" in name alone, as only two came to the post, and one of these fell about a mile from home. The celebrated Lady Elizabeth, whose final appearance on the turf was in the Spencer Plate of last year, has produced a filly by Young Melbourne. She has recently been purchased by M. Cavaliero, and will join the Imperial stud at Khisber.



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